THE GREATEST
NATIONAL
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION
LAST WEEK:
150,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY OCTOBER 23, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 43.

WAIL OF AN OLD THEATREGOER

I'd like to hear the old songs sung again,
I'd like once more to see an old-time show,
I'd like to hear the old-time minstrel men—
Shows seemed to be much better years ago.

McAndrews and his "Watermelon Man,"
Cool Burgess and his "Nicodemus John,"
Bill Haverly and his "The Ripe Banan"
How sad it is these men and songs are gone.

"The Big Sunflower" and "Moriarity"
As Emerson did sing this jolly pair
Would surely fill your heart with childish glee
And drive away the hardest kind of care.

"Come Back" as sung by petite Flora Moore
Our fund of pleasure greatly would enhance,
How glad I'd be if I could see once more
Upon the stage Dick Sands and his clog dance.

Dave Reed was always header on the cards,
His "Sally Come Up" simply took the house;
And when fat Dagmar yoddled his sweet yods
Or Kit O Neill jigged nimble as a mouse.

Or Billy Cortwright sang his "Flewey-Flew,"
Accompanied by his very funny action,
That's when a man could go to shows and knew
He could be filled with joy and satisfaction.

Hugh Dougherty and his sweet Evelina,
The wonderful Olympian Quartet,
"The Happy Hottentots"—none could be finer;
Those old-time folks I never can forget.

"Pretty Peggy" as Pat Rooney sang it,
Or Charley Bank's pretty "Poor Old Maid,"
Or Ella Wesner's pretty song, "The Captain,"
Just leave these ragtime songs all in the shade.

Oh, Billy Rice and one of his stump speeches
Would be a little show all in itself,
And thought of Billy Arlington just teaches
That minstrel men to-day are on the shelf.

That's why I want the old songs sung again.
I want to see once more an old-time show,
I want to hear the old-time minstrel men;
Shows seemed to be much better years ago.

—F. P. Pitzer, in New York Sun.

THE OLD BUGLE.

There, on the wall, it hangs, with dented curves and battered mouth,
As though it fought the song of war it shrilled across the South;
As though the blasts of wrath it blew had clutched it in a grasp
That left the lasting finger-prints ere it released its clasp.
There, on the wall, it hangs to-day—a token of Time's lapse—
For now it knows no other song than that sweet one of "Taps."

The bent and battered bugle that has sent its thrilling call,
Until a thousand men have hurled themselves against a wall—
Against a wall of bayonets—of bayonets and flame—
And leaped into the charge as if the bugle called each name!
There, on the wall, it hangs to-day, between the soldier caps,
And in its rusty throat there is no other song than "taps."

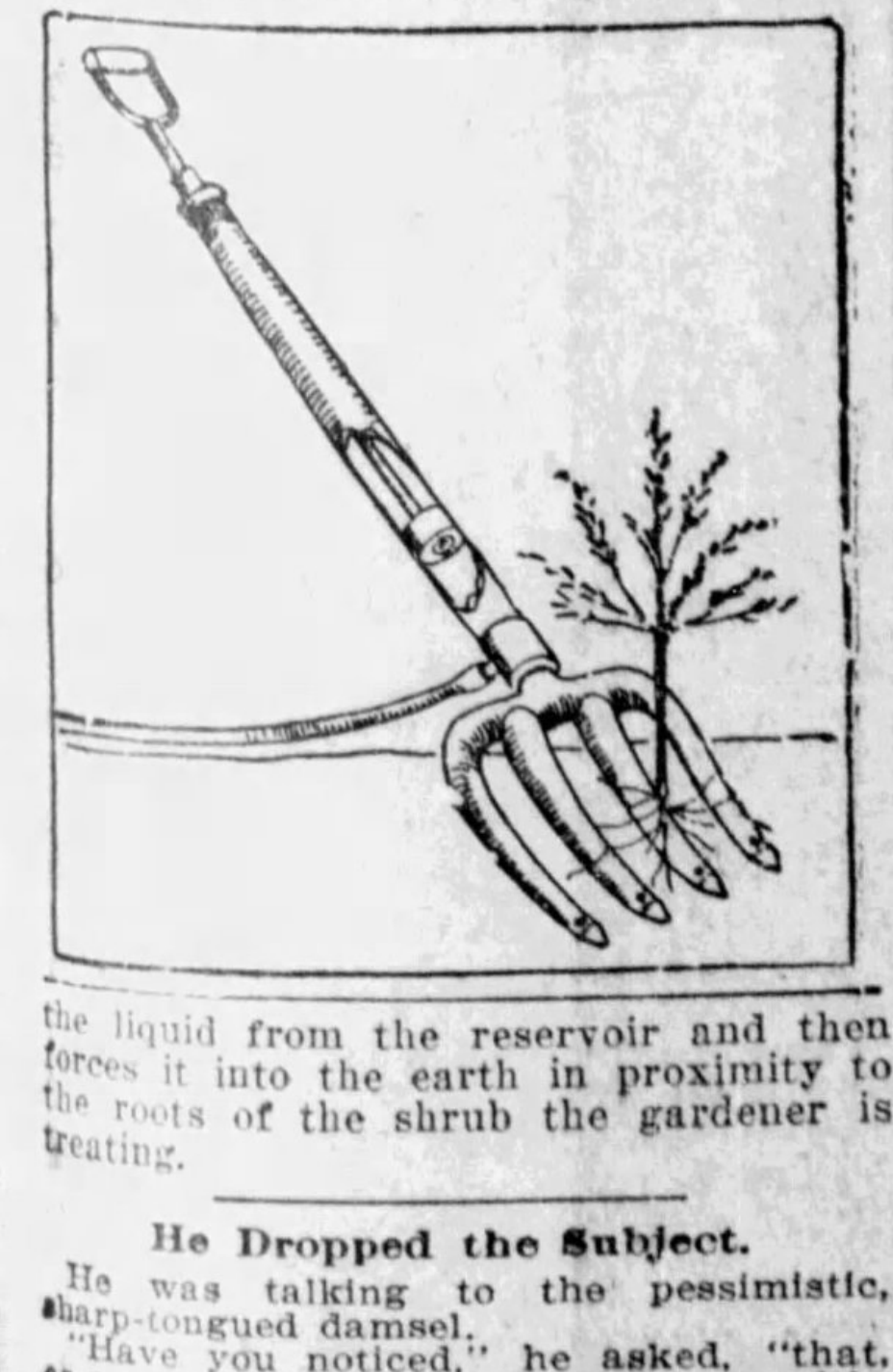
Once, sharp and shrill, it burned and blared from mouthpiece out to bell
With strident sound, and stinging strains, the startling song of hell!
Oft, ringing rampantly, it sang in tone and voice elate,
In clearest, keenest melody, the rhapsody of hate.
Yet now it hangs there, peacefully, and sings but when the gaps
In thinning ranks call for the sad and sweet old song of "Taps."

And when they take the bugle down to play above the mound,
No soldier heart but quicker beats when comes the well known sound;
No soldier mind but travels once again the distant ways
That loom anew in memory—though dimming in the haze.
There, on the wall, it hangs to-day—a token of Time's lapse—
And now it knows no other song than that sweet one of "Taps."

—Baltimore American.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENT.

There is probably no other portion of the labor of caring for plants which has as much to do with improving their condition as that of irrigation, the supply of liquid which the plants receive affecting their growth very materially. If the surface of the earth surrounding the shrub has been baked by the heat of the sun it is necessary for the water to soak the soil well before the roots derive much benefit from the moisture, and it is especially in a case of this kind that the portable irrigator here pictured will be found of service, owing to the direct treatment of the roots which it makes possible. At first glance this implement might be mistaken for an ordinary spade, and, indeed, it may be used as one when not in service as an irrigator. The tines are hollow, with passages leading into the shank and connecting with the hose through which the irrigating or fertilizing liquid is supplied. At each tine point is an enlarged cap, with sharpened end to penetrate the earth easily, the openings in the soil being slightly larger than the body of the tine, in order that the earth may not clog the perforations through which the liquid escapes. Not satisfied with allowing the water to flow through the tines of its own accord, the inventor has provided a pump in connection with the handle, which first draws the liquid from the reservoir and then forces it into the earth in proximity to the roots of the shrub the gardener is treating.



He Dropped the Subject.

He was talking to the pessimistic, sharp-tongued damsel.

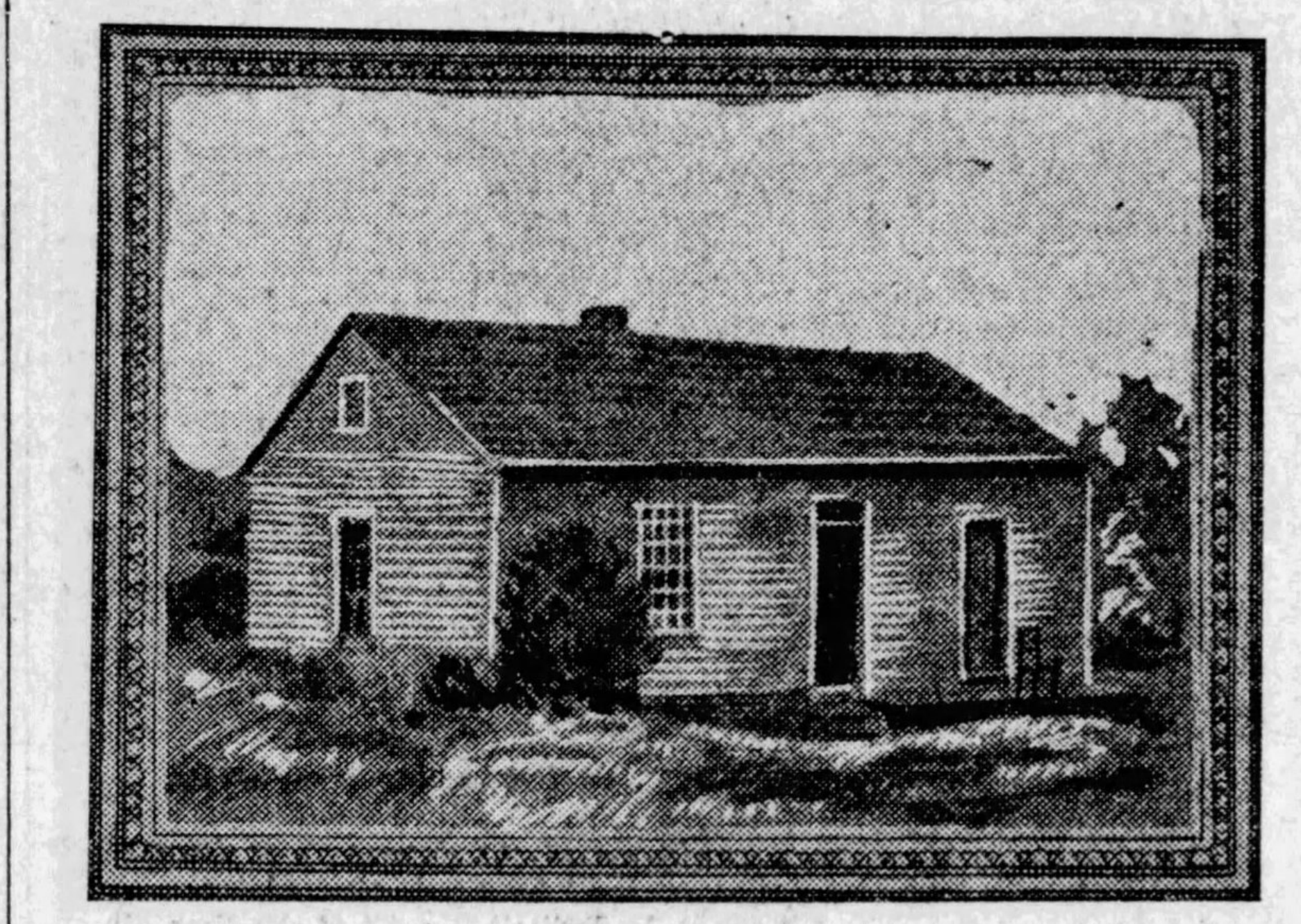
"Have you noticed," he asked, "that, as a general thing, bachelors are wealthier than married men?"

"I have," she replied.

"How do you account for it?" he inquired.

"The poor girl marries and the rich one doesn't," she answered. "A man is much more disposed to divide nothing with a woman than he is to divide something."—Chicago Post.

AMERICA'S FIRST LAW SCHOOOL



Away upon the storied hills of stately Litchfield still stands that famous seat of learning, the Litchfield law school. It was the firstborn of the law schools of the country, the founder of which, Chief Justice Tapping Reeve, laid in its erection one of the cornerstones of American patriotism, loyalty to the law, says the New Haven Register.

Litchfield was the home of the historic Wolcotts and the Beechers. It is the native town of men whose careers have been as dissimilar as Ethan Allen's on the one hand, and those of Horace Bushnell and Charles Loring Brace on the other.

It was not only the seat of the first law school in America, but of Miss Pierce's seminary and of the Morris academy, as well. In the first of these schools John C. Calhoun studied; in the second Harriet Beecher Stowe, and in the third John Brown. Every one of the old houses in Litchfield has a story full of interest dating from the day when Gov. Wolcott's women folks melted the leaden statue of King George III. (taken from Bowling Green, New York) into good federal bullets.

Frederic Calvin Norton, a writer upon historical matters in Connecticut, in a recent article speaks of the Litchfield law school as being the Yale law school of to-day. The latter came into existence upon the passing away of the Litchfield school 70 years ago.

The present Litchfield law school building has sadly fallen away from its once high estate. Within a decade it has been removed to a suburb of that wealthy borough. It is now falling into ruin and is tenanted by a family of negroes.

Little remains about the low, one-story structure to remind one of its famous greatness, save the oaken desks where the old-time law students sat with ink horn and portfolio to listen to the expoundings of Judge Reeve, who loved law as a science, who studied it philosophically. He is the man of whom Lyman Beecher wrote:

"Oh, Judge Reeve, what a man he was! When I get to heaven and meet him there what a shaking of hands there will be."

Judge Reeve was the first eminent lawyer in America who dared to arraign the common law of England for its severity and refined cruelty in cutting off the natural rights of married women and placing their property, as well as their persons, at the mercy of their husbands.

His celebrated school was founded in 1784; up to the time of its close in the 30s, and the resulting opening of the Yale law school, it had graduated 1,024 law students, every state in the Union having been represented. Many of these graduates afterward became United States senators, members of Congress and governors of states. Five cabinet officers, Calhoun, Woodbury, Mason, Clayton and Hubbard, came from among them, as did a vice president (Calhoun) and several foreign ministers.

The school added measurably to the social and intellectual life of Litchfield and helped that hill town to a standing in the community which it has ever since maintained.

And now, although the old law school building has been given up to the hand of time, a valuable fragment of it has been preserved by Prof. J. Mason Hoppin, of Yale college, who has secured a high-backed bench that formerly stood in the schoolroom, and which was richly carved by the jack-knives of the students of the old days. Initials, said to be those of John C. Calhoun, are to be found upon it among others. Prof. Hoppin has presented the bench to the Litchfield Antiquarian society for preservation.

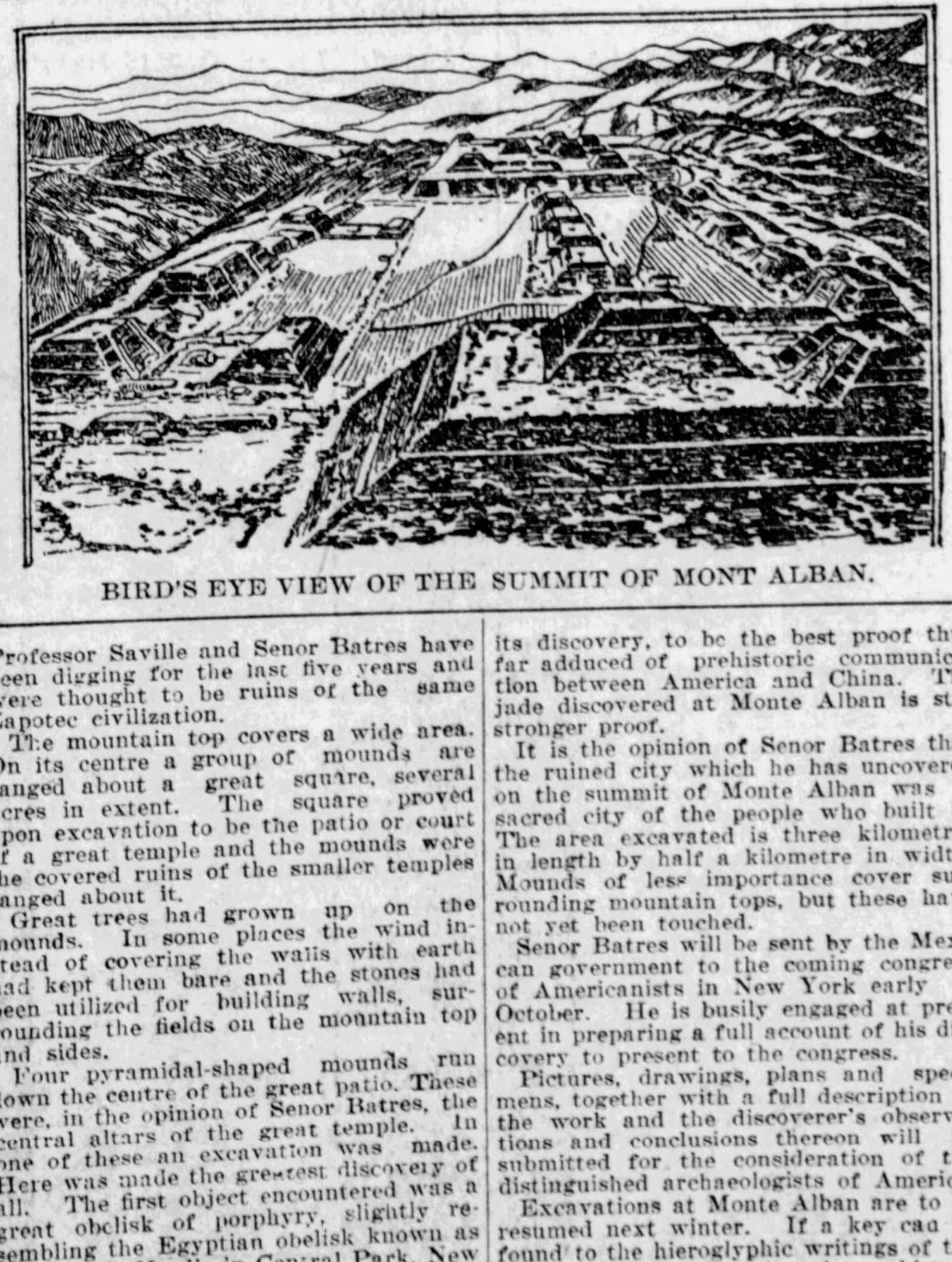
BURIED CITY FOUND IN MEXICO

Evidence That It Was Destroyed Thousands of Years Ago.

An archaeological discovery of the first importance has just been made near the city of Oaxaca in the southern part of Mexico by Leopold Batres, government archaeologist of Mexico, who accompanied Professor Marshall H. Saville, of the American Museum of Natural History to that region recently, says the New York Sun. The ruins of a great city, older than any previously discovered on the American continent, have been uncovered. The ruins are more extensive than those of Mitla, only a few miles distant, and appear to have been covered with the dust of ages before Mitla was begun.

The ruins are situated upon the summit of Monte Alban, which rises about 1,200 feet higher than the valley of Oaxaca, and is about 6,000 feet above sea level. The mountain is only a few miles from the city of Oaxaca.

The top of the mountain was covered with mounds, or mogotes, as they are called in Zapotec, in systematic arrangement. They appeared to be of the same character as hundreds of others dotting the great valley of Oaxaca into which Professor Saville and Senor Batres have been digging for the last five years and were thought to be ruins of the same Zapotec civilization.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE SUMMIT OF MONT ALBAN.

The mountain top covers a wide area. On its centre a group of mounds are ranged about a great square, several acres in extent. The square proved upon excavation to be the patio or court of a great temple and the mounds were the covered ruins of the smaller temples ranged about it.

Great trees had grown up on the mounds. In some places the wind instead of covering the walls with earth had kept them bare and the stones had been utilized for building walls, surrounding the fields on the mountain top and sides.

Four pyramidal-shaped mounds run down the centre of the great patio. These were, in the opinion of Senor Batres, the central altars of the great temple. In one of these an excavation was made. Here was made the greatest discovery of all. The first object encountered was a great obelisk of porphyry, slightly resembling the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park, New York. The obelisk is four metres in height, sixty centimetres across its face and forty centimetres across its sides. It rises with perpendicular lines to within forty centimetres of its top, and from there assumes a wedge shape. On the face of the obelisk is an elaborate figure with a death's head, evidently the portrait in bas-relief of a dead monarch.

On one side are figures of two priests speaking, with several rows of hieroglyphs, and on the other side a single priest speaking with more heiroglyphs. The back is covered with hieroglyphs. No attempt has been made to translate these hieroglyphs as yet.

During the work of clearing and in some minor excavations many great slabs of stone with carvings in bas-relief were found. Some represented men, some animals and some were covered with heiroglyphics.

Some of them covered the entrances to tombs. One shows the figure of a monarch or prince, apparently, wearing a royal headdress, sitting on a mountain or high place, with the sign of the speech extending from the mouth and rows of hieroglyphs following. This stone is three metres in height by two metres in width.

Next in importance to the discovery of the obelisk was the finding in another mound of a jar made of jade and containing some sixty fine specimens of jade. These are the most beautiful in color, the most elaborately carved and the most highly polished ever found in Mexico. The workmanship upon them is exquisite. With what tools these people worked as yet remains a mystery.

More significant than this was one of the pieces found. It is about as large as the palm of the hand, of a rich deep blue color, and with the face of a Chinaman, almond eyes, queue and all most delicately and perfectly carved upon it. A small silver figure of a Chinaman found in the southern part of Mexico is now in the Smithsonian museum at Washington, having recently been presented to it by W. W. Byam, of Washington, who has large land interests in Southern Mexico and is an enthusiastic amateur archaeologist. This was pronounced by archaeologists at the time of its discovery, to be the best proof thus far adduced of prehistoric communication between America and China. The jade discovered at Monte Alban is still stronger proof.

It is the opinion of Senor Batres that the ruined city which he has uncovered on the summit of Monte Alban was a sacred city of the people who built it. The area excavated is three kilometres in length by half a kilometre in width. Mounds of less importance cover surrounding mountain tops, but these have not yet been touched.

Senor Batres will be sent by the Mexican government to the coming congress of Americanists in New York early in October. He is busily engaged at present in preparing a full account of his discovery to present to the congress.

Pictures, drawings, plans and specimens, together with a full description of the work and the discoverer's observations and conclusions thereon will be submitted for the consideration of the distinguished archaeologists of America.

Excavations at Monte Alban are to be resumed next winter. If a key can be found to the hieroglyphic writings of the builders of the city, American history may be extended backward some thousands of years.

More Appropriate.

"Let me show you our great 'North American' electric fan."

"You ought to call it 'South American.'"

"Why so?"

"It makes so many revolutions."—Chicago News.

LOSSES BY FOREST FIRES

Sixty Lives and $100,000,000 of Property Lost Every Year.

The reports of recent forest fires in Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado, in which many lives were lost, will add to the interest in a special study on the subject which has engaged the Bureau of Forestry for several years, says the New York Sun. The results of this study, in the form of a bulletin entitled "Forest Fires," by Alfred Gaskill, will be published soon. By impressing the public with some idea of the peril it suffers from forest fires, and the enormous damage they do, the bureau hopes to induce more effective legislation in suppressing them.

Investigation has shown that in an average year, sixty human lives are lost in forest fires, $25,000,000 worth of real property is destroyed, 10,274,089 acres of timber land are burned over and young forest growth worth, at the lowest estimate, $75,000,000, is killed. A special canvass of the country by the Department of Agriculture in 1891 discovered 12,000,000 acres of timber land destroyed by fire.

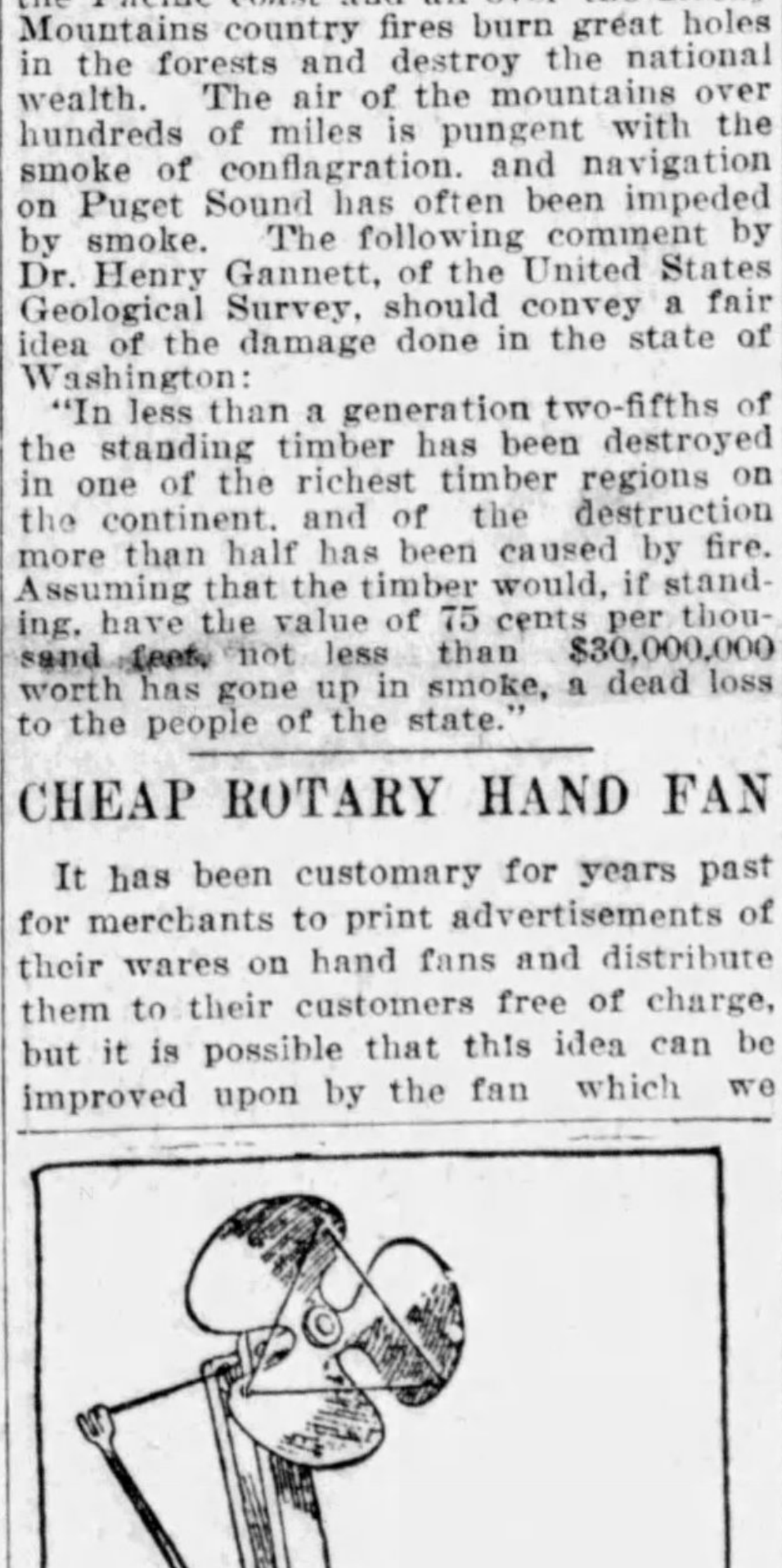
These figures are mere estimates, which fall far short of showing in full the damage done. No account at all is taken of the loss to the country due to the impoverishment of the soil by fire, to the ruin of water courses and the drying up of springs. Even the amount of timber burned is very imperfectly calculated, and the actual quantity destroyed is far in excess of that accounted for. Forest fires in this country have grown so common that only those are reported that are of such magnitude as to threaten large communities. The lumbering industry in remote sections of the country may be ruined and people forced to flee for their lives without a mention of the disaster beyond the places near where it occurred.

The fires that burnt this year in Washington and Oregon were uncommon only in the number of lives lost. The burning of logging and mining camps and farm buildings, the loss to the country in the destruction of timber and young tree growth, is of yearly occurrence. Every fall, not only in Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Wyoming, but up and down the Pacific coast and all over the Rocky Mountains country fires burn great holes in the forests and destroy the national wealth. The air of the mountains over hundreds of miles is pungent with the smoke of conflagration, and navigation on Puget Sound has often been impeded by smoke. The following comment by Dr. Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, should convey a fair idea of the damage done in the state of Washington:

"In less than a generation two-fifths of the standing timber has been destroyed in one of the richest timber regions on the continent, and of the destruction more than half has been caused by fire. Assuming that the timber would, if standing, have the value of 75 cents per thousand feet, not less than $30,000,000 worth has gone up in smoke, a dead loss to the people of the state."

CHEAP ROTARY HAND FAN

It has been customary for years past for merchants to print advertisements of their wares on hand fans and distribute them to their customers free of charge, but it is possible that this idea can be improved upon by the fan which we show in the accompanying drawing. The inventor of this new apparatus claims that it can be made at a cost low enough to place it within the reach of merchants as an advertising novelty, so that in the near future we may expect to be handed a motor fan when we make a purchase in some enterprising store. This apparatus has no complicated mechanism to get out of order with use, the only portion which is subject to wear being the rubber cord which returns the actuating lever after stroke, and this cord can be easily replaced when broken. For the sake of cheapness and to better enable the advertising matter to be printed thereon the blades are made of paper, with a siffening wire connecting the rear corners of the sections. In the picture the actuating lever is shown projecting outward on the wrong side of the handle, the better to illustrate its shape and use. It will be seen that the closing of the hand will throw the pivoted lever through the slot and draw the cord out on the opposite side. This cord runs through a V-shaped slot on the fan shaft and is attached to a rubber cord on the handle, while a second elastic cord serves to pull the lever back into the slot after each pressure with the hand. As the cord passes through the slot on the shaft its friction starts the fan, while the return of the lever loosens the cord and allows it to be redrawn through the slot by the rubber without materially affecting the rotation of the fan.



Toots Ay!

Tourist (to hotelkeeper in the Highlands)—Is this a good place, landlord, do you think, for a person affected with a weak chest?

"Nane better, sir; nane better," was the encouraging reply.

"I have been recommended, you know, by the doctor to settle in a place where the south wind blows. Does it blow much here?"

"Toots ay!" was the reply; "it's aye the south wind that blaws here."

"Then how do you account for it blowing from the north at the present time?" said the tourist.

"Oh, that's easily accounted for, sir," was the reply. "It's the south wind a' the same, sir, jist on its road back again."—Scottish American.

Not Tommy's Fault.

Tommy had been tardy at school, and this was the excuse he handed in:

miss McInerney pleas Exkuse tommy for Being late he was Kep out on the account of Sixness in the Fambly yours Respect Nicodemus Tucker.

"Thomas," said the teacher, after she had read it, "I have serious doubts about the genuineness of this. It looks very suspicious."

"I know it, ma'am," he replied, sniffing. "I told paw I could write it a heap better'n he could, but he just would do it."—Chicago Tribune.

DOWN HOCKING

A STORY OF OHIOANS.

By S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CHAPTER IV.

While Philip Rosser was pursuing his railway work amid the hills of the coal region, life flowed in its usual quiet way in Doncaster, among the people whom he knew.

Miss Lavinia Beckett had taken a liking to the young man; and that meant much, at least as regarded his social progress in Doncaster. Miss Lavinia was a maiden lady, but it was understood by those of her immediate circle that this was from choice, not because of lack of opportunity. She had been a belle in her young ladyhood, and had become confirmed in the habit of ruling—or perhaps it would be better to say controlling—those about her. For she carried her point, wherever she had one to make, by good nature, to which she added a goodly degree of insistence.

She was in her girlhood, a plump, well-developed, rosy-faced person, and as the years slipped on, the plumpness became more accentuated. Miss Lavinia was a lady of good sense, and when her mirror told her that she had lost the graceful contours of youth, and that her full figure had taken on a matronly appearance, she was too wise to make the mistake—alas, too common—of endeavoring to retain the semblance of youth. Such an attempt is always a failure, and never so great a one as when the lady is large and inclined to embonpoint, as was Miss Lavinia. So she dropped gracefully into the position of a middle-aged lady, and by so doing gained friends and social influence instead of losing them.

She was in the habit of saying that people are the most interesting objects in life, and that Pope's line, "The proper study of mankind is man" was one of the few poetical aphorisms in which she fully believed. People interested her; and she always endeavored to find the best that was in them, rather than to spy out their foibles and weaknesses. As a result, she was immensely popular among the young people, and had a circle of agreeable friends among those of both sexes, contact with whom kept her heart fresh and her spirits wholesome. She liked Rosser from the moment she had first set eyes upon him; for, besides being a tall, well-buit, clean-limbed young man, his face was a handsome one, and his gray eyes looked frankly into yours, instead of evading your glance. He interested her; and it was an additional passport to her good graces that he frankly showed her that Elsie Holland's starry eyes and pretty face had made a strong impression upon him. Miss Lavinia admired an honest lover, "who is not ashamed of the girl he admires," as she phrased it.

But it must not be imagined that she was without worldly prudence. She knew George Barnard well, and interrogated him closely as to Rosser's antecedents. This was not from any spirit of inquisitiveness, but simply to find out if she should allow Philip Rosser to pass the boundary which separates a casual acquaintance from a friend—and more especially whether he was a proper individul to aspire to the hand of Elsie Holland. Not that she assumed any guardianship on that young lady; but a possible love affair would certainly have neither aid nor favor from her unless she were impressed with its suitability.

Mr. Barnard, however, was able to give explicit information, from his own knowledge, as to the antecedents, character and prospects of the young lawyer, which removed all possibility of doubt, and confirmed Miss Lavinia in her first impressions in favor of him.

Miss Lavinia did not make the mistake, however, of attempting to discuss Rosser with Elsie. A man may tell his intimate friend of his own sex of the attraction a young lady may for him, but a young lady is not prone to make a confidant of another woman. And though Miss Lavinia had the matchmaking instinct, she knew that she would be more likely to injure than aid Rosser's cause by volunteering any praise of him to the girl. If Elsie chose to ask her anything about Rosser—well, that would be a different matter, of course. If Elsie talked with any one concerning the young man, she knew it would be herself rather than Mrs. Holland; "for Lizzie is to-day more of a child in such matters than is her own daughter," was her unspoken comment.

Miss Lavinia, however, had interest enough in Rosser to inquire of his progress when she met Mr. Tallman. That gentleman's statements lacked particularity, for he had the business man's aversion to discussing business matters except in the way of business; but he made it plain that Rosser was successfully doing the task assigned, and that he stood high in favor with Mr. Tallman himself.

"Why are you so much interested in Young Rosser?" he jestingly asked.

"I am dutifully following your counsel, of course."

"What is that?"

"You say that ignorance is at the bottom of a vast deal of trouble in this world, and I am not anxious to get into trouble."

"And I will maintain that I'm right," retorted Mr. Tallman. "However, if ignorance concerning Rosser's doings might get you into trouble, you must take a very deep interest in him."

Miss Lavina laughed. "That was rather a neat turn for you," she replied. "I have no especial interest in Mr. Rosser. He seems to me to be a very nice young man, and nice men are not so numerous that we can afford to neglect even one of them."

"Perhaps if you knew more about men you would not take so deep an interest in them. Isn't it a case of the result of ignorance, again?"

A serene smile came over her face. "It is true I never have married, Mr. Tallman; but I have had lived long enough to become pretty well acquainted with humanity of both sexes. Perhaps, too, it is the 'eternal feminine' in me which prompts my interest in manly young men."

"That's all right, Mis Lavinia. People are much the same, whether men or women; and you are quite right in taking an interest in young Rosser. For that matter, I do myself. I think there is a great deal in him, and I hope to give him an opening, if all goes well, that may bring him here to live."

"Dont' you think him capable of making his own way, without making him a protege of yours?"

"I think he is capable of making a career; but aid at the start is a great help. If I had had somebody to give me a boost, it would have saved me a great deal of hard work."

"I don't believe hard work, when it is successful, is a bad thing. On the contrary, I believe it is the best thing that can happen to a person. It is what training is to an athlete. He would not dream of entering a contest without a long course of training beforehand."

"It seems to me that you are growing philosophical."

"Why should I not, when I have so many lessons on the subject from yourself? You are as prone to preach philosophy as was Benjamin Franklin, with his tiresome maxims."

"There spoke the woman. Your sex is too often governed by impulse rather than reason. Maxims like Franklin's are but the compacted expression of human experience."

"That may be, but there is a deal of Franklin that I abominate. For instance, that old saying that, 'early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise.' It is false throughout."

"Now, explain that, if you please," said Mr. Tallman.

"Health is promoted by regular hours of sleep, I take it—not by the mere fact of earliness of rising and retiring. Wealth comes from industry and economy—"

"And opportunity, too," interjected Mr. Tallman.

"Yes; but a lazy, thriftless man will not be changed in character by early rising. Nor does wisdom come from it, that I can see."

Mr. Tallman rubbed his nose reflectively.

"You have made a good case against old Dr. Franklin in this one instance," said he; "but, after all, his maxims are useful."

"Some of them may be; but he was a meddlesome old crank in a good many ways, I imagine. If we knew his life as his friends did, I am afraid we would consider him a sort of guide-post—which points the way, but never goes there itself!"

Meanwhile, Elsie Holland was sitting in Bernice's room. The two girls were intimates, not only because of the proximity of their homes, but because of a harmony of disposition and character. Bernice was engaged on a bit of embroidery and Elsie sat idly watching her friend.

"I wish that girls were not expected to embroider or do fancy work of any kind!" ejaculated Bernice. "I can go to a store and buy nicer embroidery than I can possibly make—and cheap, too!"

"Yes," smiled Elsie. "It is a waste of time, of course. We are the victims of old-time ideas. It is absurd to spend time and money in that way."

"Sure enough! I had forgotten that you never do fancy work."

"No. If I am alone, I would sooner read, and it is vastly more beneficial. And if I am with anyone, I think it discourteous to have my attention distracted by work."

Bernice laughed, and put her embroidery aside. "Thank you for the hint. I believe you are right; at least I prefer to believe it, for it suits my inclination. What has become of that Mr. Rosser—George Bernard's friend, you know?"

"I believe he is still down the valley."

"What is he doing there?"

"I don't know, I'm sure. Some law business, probably."

"He is handsome, don't you think, Elsie?"

"You are as good a judge as I of that," responded Elsie, with a smile.

"Well, I said I think he's handsome."

"Yes," replied Elsie.

"Do you know I think he is pretty nearly in love with you?" said Bernice.

"What nonsense! What in the world put such an idea into your head?"

"Well, I've seen several people in love, and the symptoms are the same, you know. Why, he could hardly take his eyes off you!"

"That's absurd, Bernice!" and a pink flush covered Elsie's face.

Bernice had been leaning back idly in her chair, in a careless pose. As she caught sight of that pretty red signal in her companion's cheeks, she suddenly straightened up, in wide-eyed amazement.

"Why, Elsie Holland! I do believe you are in love with him yourself!"

The flush deepened in the pretty face. Bernice impulsively threw her arms around her friend, kneeling by her chair.

"Tell me, Elsie!"

"Well, Miss Bernice, if it comes to that, how about your own devoted admirer, Mr. Bernard?"

"It was now Bernice's turn to blush. "What do I care for George Bernard?" she replied tossing her head.

"But he cares to great deal about you."

"Well, he has never said so! And I'm sure he don't look at me with that adoring gaze that Mr. Rosser has whenever you are in range. But you are dodging my question, girlie! Answer me, quick!"

"Neither did you answer mine about Mr. Bernard."

"I asked you first!"

"My dear," said Elsie, taking the younger girl's face between her hands, "once I heard your aunt Lavinia say that it is not proper for a young lady to say anything in such a case, until the gentleman himself spoke. Suppose we wait?"

Bernice dropped her face into Elsie's lap. "That's all right, Elsie," said she. "But I guess neither of us has much of a secret from the other."

CHAPTER V.

Wherever my duties called me in the mining regions I found the same state of affairs. The miners were discontented, and the strike talk steadily increased. Evidently Chapman was right when he said a strike was coming. But I could not see what real good was to be accomplished by such a step. The case had three sides, and I could see no way in which the conflicting conditions could be harmonized.

I returned to Sterrett in about two weeks, to find that the feeling among the miners had become greatly intensified. Whenever action of any kind is taken that involves large numbers of people, time must be given for them to be wrought up to the pitch of action. If a difficulty between two countries results in war, there must be a period of incubation, so to speak, in which there is a steady growth of bitterness of feeling on the part of the people of each toward those of the other. It is very rare that war breaks out suddenly between two nations whose people have been friendly. Even the war with Spain is a case in point. For a long time the Spanish atrocities in Cuba had caused a feeling of enmity to grow up among the American people. The destruction of the Maine made a majority of them ready for war at once; and through the three months that elapsed before the actual declaration of hostilities, this feeling was steadily intensified.

It was so with regard to the strike. The conditions, so far as the mines were concerned, were no worse than they had been for a long time. A feeling of unrest deepened slowly into a sense of injustice and oppression, and was now increasing and developed into a revengeful determination to right the wrongs, real or fancied, even by force.

I went over to Mr. White's office to discuss the situation. He took a gloomy view.

"Oh, the men are going to strike, safe enough," said he. "Everything points that way. Perhaps I am prejudiced, being an operator, but I can't see what they expect to gain. Coal mined in this field has to meet the competition in the same markets of Pittsburg and West Virginia bituminous coal. If we had no competition, the problem would be easy. We would simply make the consumer pay more for his coal. But the competition holds us down. We know exactly the point at which the cost of mining will make our business unremunerative. There isn't much money in it, anyhow, under present conditions, as I explained to you the other day when you were here, you know. These fellows will strike, and we will just have to stop work until they are starved out and are willing to go to work again."

"Starved out? You can't possibly mean that?"

"Certainly. Do you suppose these miners have any large amount of money on hand? If you do, you are mistaken. True, they will get help from other miners, but they are not in a position to help very extensively."

"The idea of these poor people starving is horrible."

"Isn't it? But that is what has happened in strikes down in valley before this, and it will be the result in this case—that is, if the men strike."

I found Mr. Kittson, the station agent of the railroad, quite of the same mind.

"Oh, yes, I believe they will strike. They are talking among themselves all the time; working themselves up to the proper pitch to take such a desperate step. Yes, it is desperate, because there's so precious little hope that they can get what they want. And they'll hold out till all their money is gone, and their wives and children are famishing, and then they'll go back."

"A strike would be serious for the railroad, would it not?"

"Of course. It would stop the coal trade entirely, and that is the main prop of this road. It would throw a lot of our train crews out of work, of course, and be a hardship to them."

I communicated all these things to Mr. Tallman, of course, but he did not feel that the matter would interfere in the least with the new railroad. "The strike will be over long before we get the road built," he wrote.

The miners' local union at Sterrett held frequent meetings, which were addressed by men from other portions of the field, while several members from Sterrett were, in the same way, traveling about and visiting the other local unions. Day by day the feeling grew deeper, and the situation more threatening.

I continued my work of securing right of way, and in a week found myself back in Sterrett again. Things were still more feverish. The demands of the miners, formulated by representatives from all over the coal field, had been presented to the operators. Their main points were an increase in the price paid for mining, and a guarantee of a stated numbers of days' work each month to each miner.

I found Mr. White feeling very blue over the matter.

"Oh, we operators have gotten together and talked it over, but we can't possibly grant their demands. Some of the large operators might be able to do it, but the small fellows, like myself, can not. I would have to quit the business."

"Could you sell out to any advantage?"

White shrugged his shoulders and gave me a look of withering contempt.

"Young man, do you feel like buying a coal strike? If you do, I'm willing to sell out at a very low figure."

"I have neither the money nor the wish."

"You would be foolish to take the risk, if you had the money. By the time the strike is over, you might not have any mine left."

"I don't understand what you mean."

"Did you ever notice the smoke coming out of that hill a half mile or so down the railroad, a little this side of the tile works?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Do you know what started the fire in that mine?"

"I didn't know it was a mine on fire. I supposed it was the refuse of the mine that is burning."

"No, it is a relic of the big strike fourteen years ago. That mine belonged to Merritt & Co., and they had a great deal of trouble with their men. The latter claimed they were not treated right in a number of particulars. Well, the mine was fired by somebody. They never were able to fix a reasonable suspicion on any particular person; but it was undoubtedly some of their own men, paying out a grudge."

"Could not the fire be extinguished?"

Mr. White shook his head. "The mine was not a very large one, as you can see by the dimensions of the hill. It was about half worked out. There were too many places—cracks where the surface had settled, you know—that let air in to keep the fire going. It could not be smothered; and as you see, mines high up on a hillside, and the coal seams horizontal, can't be flooded with water, even if a man had the pumping machinery."

"That mine has been burning all these years?"

"Yes, and will probably burn as many years more, before the coal is all burned out of it. If you will take a walk down there, and go over the hill, you will find where the ground has sunk down, because the coal that supported it has been burned."

"Is such a thing common in strikes?"

"No, not very; for it puts an end to work in that mine, if the fire can't be smothered out. The men are not foolish enough to do that. In this case, there was certainly personal revenge as the motive. But a strike means a pretty wild time down here among the hills. There is plenty of bad blood, and sometimes serious work. I may have trouble with my men in this coming strike, and might have my mine fired in the same way. One can't tell what may happen. Almost anything is possible—especially if there's an effort made to import men to work the mines."

"Will that be attempted in this case?"

"That I don't know. If it is, it will be by some of the big operators, who are working several mines. As you know, I have but this mine, and I don't work it in a very extensive scale. I've no desire to incur the danger of trying to import men."

"What danger, in particular?"

Mr. White shot a queer glance at me. "Young man, you just stay in the valley through this strike, and you will see. In an attempt to bring in new men, the strikers of course resist in every possible way. Riots may occur, even bloodshed and murder; my life would not be safe, nor my house and office."

"Will not the state furnish protection?"

"The troops generally are not ordered out until the damage is done, you see."

I strolled down the railway track that afternoon to inspect at close range the burning mine. There was a blue haze of coal smoke over the entire hill, which emanated, in thin spirals, from cracks in the earth. In many places sunken areas showed where the coal below had been destroyed; and at the edges of these areas were the crevices from which the smoke came. Over the spots where the subterranean fire was the fiercest, the trees and other vegetation were killed by the heat. At a few places a crevice was wide enough to enable one to get a glimpse of the glowing coal far below. The vapors and smoke were choking, and I was glad to leave the place after a brief inspection, in order to breathe freely.

The operators, at a final meeting, which was held at the railway junction, and attended by every man, prepared a statement declining to agree to the ultimatum of the miners, and setting forth their side of the controversy.

"It will do no good," said one to whom I talked. "The men have made up their minds to strike, and a strike they will have. The quarrel will have to be fought out until they get enough of it."

My duties called me that day out of the mining region, to look over an alternative line for the proposed road a short distance south of Summerton, and the strike had been on several days when I next had occasion to visit Sterrett.

Everything was quiet. It was like the average Sunday in the little town. There were no coal cars on the sidings, and no coal trains running. The regular passenger train—consisting of a locomotive, one express car and a single passenger coach—came up in the forenoon and back to the junction in the afternoon. Its arrival and departure were the only events that broke the monotony of the day at the little station.

The miners were gathered in groups at various points—on the railway platform, in front of the stores and saloons. Of the two classes of establishments the latter did all the business. The clerks in the stores had an easy time of it, for customers were few and far between.

I found Mr. Kittson seated alone in his office at the station. Even the telegraph instrument was silent, for, with no trains running, there was very little employment, for the wire. He sat tilted back in his chair, his feet on the desk, and a most disconsolate look on his face.

"Oh, everything is as quiet as a Quaker church," he said, in response to my inquiry. "The men are all very quiet so far. It is too early in the game for trouble. They have some money; they can buy food, and those who drink have some to spend on the side—as you see by the number there are in the saloons. It will be different when they get out of funds, and especially when they can no longer get credit. Then they will get ugly, and we may expect trouble."

I found Mr. White alone in his office, also industriously employed in doing nothing.

"I think I will take a run up to Columbus," said he. "There's nothing doing in the way of business, of course, and I don't need yet to be on the scene to do what I can to protect property. Won't you go along?"

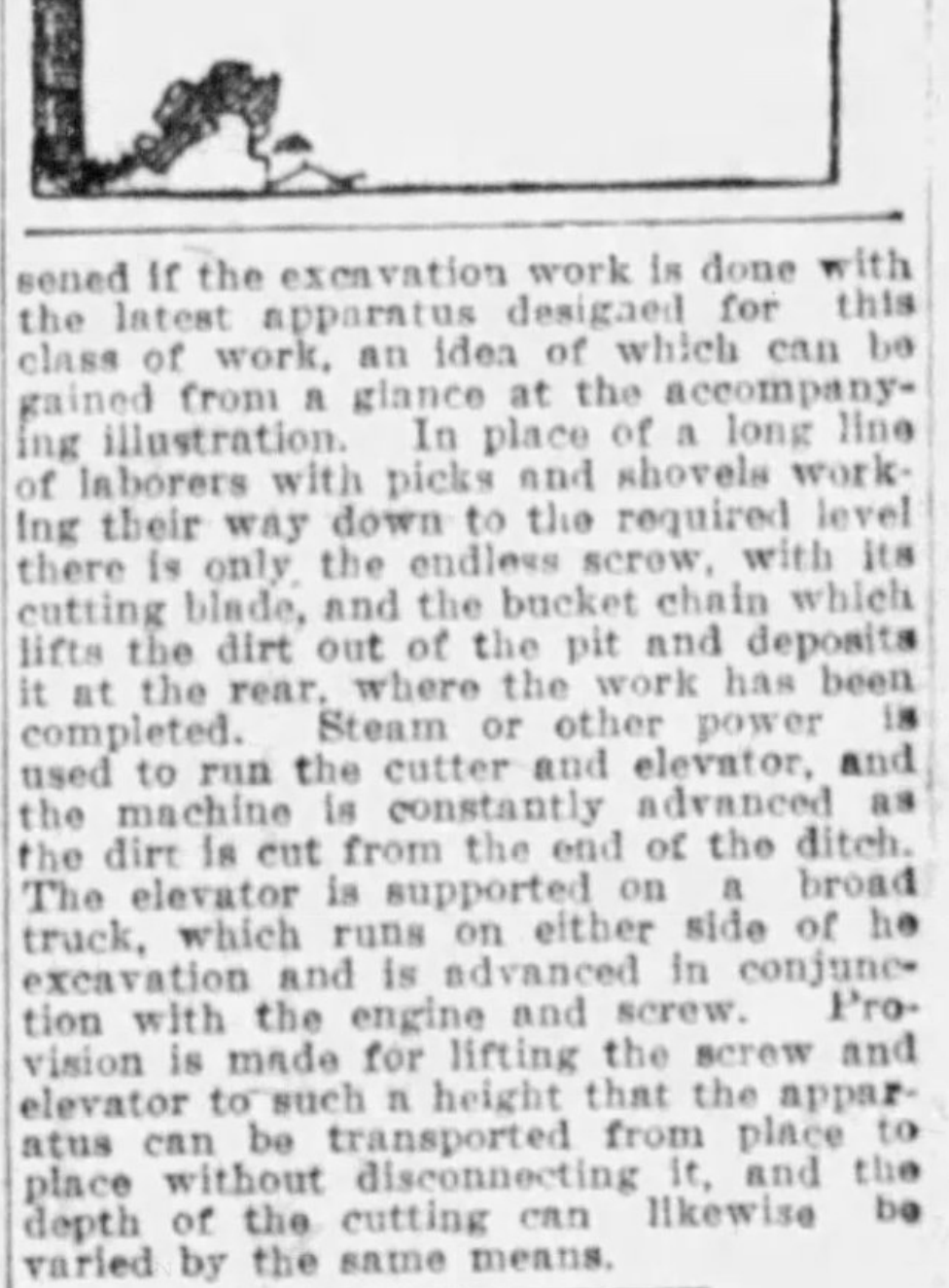
Unfortunately I had to decline. I had not the time to spare for a pleasure jaunt.

"Well," said he, "you are about the only man in the valley—that is, outside of the farmers—who hasn't more leisure time than he knows what to do with. Go on and build your mysterious road. Maybe we will have gotten down to work again by the time you get it in running order."

(To Be Continued.)

DEVICE FOR DIGGING DITCH

There is scarcely a city of any size which is not planning water, gas or drainage work for weeks and months in the future, for which bonds are issued to obtain the cash with which to press the work, the intention being to compel the generations to come to aid in the payment for the benefits which they will derive from the improvements contemplated. There is little question but that the cost of this work can be greatly lessened if the excavation work is done with the latest apparatus designed for this class of work, an idea of which can be gained from a glance at the accompanying illustration. In place of a long line of laborers with picks and shovels working their way down to the required level there is only the endless screw, with its cutting blade, and the bucket chain which lifts the dirt out of the pit and deposits it at the rear, where the work has been completed. Steam or other power is used to run the cutter and elevator, and the machine is constantly advanced as the dirt is cut from the end of the ditch. The elevator is supported on a broad truck, which runs on either side of he excavation and is advanced in conjunction with the engine and screw. Provision is made for lifting the screw and elevator to such a height that the apparatus can be transported from place to place without disconnecting it, and the depth of the cutting can likewise be varied by the same means.



Wild Guess.

"There, thank the stars, that's the last load! By jove, I hope we don't have to move again for 20 years!"

"Look, George, there's a man with a camera! See, he is setting it up. What do you suppose he wants?"

"Guess he's after a moving picture, my dear."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Three Ways.

"There are two ways to do a thing," exclaimed the lecturer, "and they are the right and the wrong way!"

"But," piped a thin, small voice in the three rear seats, "what about a compromise?"

"Oh!" replied the lecturer, "that's the Midway!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

And Many in the Bunch.

"Slowboigh has just made another lap in the great economy race."

"The economy race! What's that?"

"He has pawned his bicycle to redeem his winter flannels."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Natural Mistake.

"Up in Maine I see that three women have been licensed to act as guides."

"How inconsiderately rash."

"Rash?"

"Yes. It will be so easy to mistake them for dears."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The Maid at Arms, by Robert W. Chambers, is a historical novel of the Revolutionary period, whose scene is in Northern New York. Excellent of its kind.

The Ship of Dreams is a fanciful novel by Louise Forsslund, and with its scenes laid on Long Island. A charming story.

Ishtar of Babylon, by Margaret Horton Potter, is a novel of ancient Babylon, in which Belshazzar, Daniel, Cyrus and others named in the Bible figure as characters.

The First Christmas, from Lew Wallace's Ben Hur, is out in a new and handsome edition, beautifully illustrated. It makes a handsome holiday gift book.

Poems and Verses is a volume of about thirty of the poems of Edward Sanford Martin.

From the MacMillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York:

The Scott Country, by William Shillinglaw Crockett, is the story of the Scottish Border, where Sir Walter Scott lived, and where the scenes of many of his novels are laid. It is well illustrated.

Children of the Frost, by Jack London, is a collection of short stories of native life in the Alaskan wilds, and all powerfully written.

English Ballads is a collection of famous old English ballads, with decorative drawings. The compiler is George Wharton Edwards.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

All the Russias is a volume of over 450 pages, which gives to the world the impressions of travel in Russia, by Henry Norman, the able British political student and author of several historical works of value.

The Treasure of the Incas, With Kitchener in the Soudan, and With the British Legion, are three new books for boys by G. A. Henty. They are fascinating, as are all the Henty books.

In the Wasps' Nest, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is another boy's book—the story of a sea waif, reared on an United States naval vessel.

Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut is a book devoted to heroes of the navy by Jessie Peabody Frothingham. Incidents in the careers of eight commanders are written of and their characteristic exploits described.

From L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer street, Boston:

Joe's Paradise, by Marshall Saunders, is a sequel to Beautiful Joe, which has been, or ought to be, read by every man, woman and child who can read the printed page because of the lesson of humanity to animals which it teaches in such a delightful way. The present volume carries the lesson still further and is equally interesting.

The Story of Kate, by Pauline Bradford Mackie, is a charming story for girls, which is worthy of perusal by old and young.

From Little Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston:

Nathalie's Chum is a lively story by Anna Chapin Ray, whose Teddy books are so well known and popular.

Catherine's Proxy is a story of school girl life by Myra Sawyer Hamilton, and is a book "sweet sixteen" will enjoy.

Foxy the Faithful, is one of Lily F. Wesselhoeft's readable tales of children and animals.

Grandma's Girls, by Helen Morris, tells what occurs when a merry party of girl cousins visit their grandmother at a seaside farm.

On Guard, by John Preston True, is of historical interest and concerns a brave boy who has some thrilling experiences during revolutionary days.

These publishers have issued a new illustrated edition of Louisa M. Alcott's ever delightful story of Little Women, with fifteen full-page illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens.

The same firm has brought out a new "Brenda" book, the third volume of Miss Helen Leah Reed's pleasant series for girls. This latest volume is entitled Brenda's Cousin at Radcliffe and describes the career of Julia Bourne at Radcliffe college, the woman's annex of Harvard.

The Adventures of Torqua is a thrilling story boys will appreciate. It is by Charles Frederick Holder and is a story of Southern California, with part of the scenes located on Catalina Island in the eighteenth century.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Three Little Marys, by Nora Archibald Smith, contains three stories of three little girls—Mairi, the Scotch lassie; Molly, the English girl, and Maureen Bawn, the Irish colleen. It is a charming book for girls.

Clara Louise Burnham's latest novel, The Right Princess, is a story founded on Christian Science.

A new and interesting volume in the American Men of Letters series, is Thomas Wentworth Higginson's Life of Longfellow. It is a readable and informing book on Longfellow's character and work.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

Temporal Power is the title of Marie Corelli's latest novel. It is the story of a king who finds he is a puppet in the hands of corrupt ministers, and who strives to break his bonds.

Her second volume, just from the press is A Christmas Greeting, which consists of a miscellaneous collection of essays, sketches, poems, songs and stories.

From Frederick A. Stokes & Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Indian Boyhood, by Charles A. Eastman, who is of Indian birth, tells in a bright and familiar way, the life and training of Indian boys.

McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The wisdom of Uncle Eph, as it has been divulged to his son, is put in a book bound in blue denim covers, with scalloped edges. Its title is, Son! the word which begins each one of the wise saws contained in the volume.

Young George is a story told by pictures, each one accompanied with a line of text, of George, a child of the London slums. Its author is Edith Farmiloe.

The Poet and Penelope is a light and amusing novel of English life, by L. Parry Truscott. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

Rudyard Kipling's latest venture is a volume of tales for little children called Just So Stories. Mr. Kipling has made the drawings that illustrate his wonder tales, and text and pictures are quaint. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

Stage Confidences, Clara Morris' latest book, is a series of talks about players and play acting, opening with "a word of warning," written for stage-struck girls. The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

The Story of a Living Temple refers to the human body, and it is the manner of its right building which is described in this volume by Dr. Frederick M. Rossiter and Mary Henry Rossiter, A. M. Fleming H. Revell & Co., Chicago.

Paul Carus, who has made a study of eastern religions, gives in the form of a story, which he entitles Nirvana, some of the differences between the Buddhists and the Brahmins of India, and the origin of the beautiful Katha-Upanishad. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.

Bondman Free, by John Oxenham, is a novel of the life of a gentleman convict who wins back his place in the world. The Federal Book Co., New York.

Vedanta Philosophy, by the late Swami Vivekananda, who visited this country since the World's Fair in Chicago, for the purpose of setting forth the teachings of his religion. The Vedanta Society, New York.

Maternity Without Pain, by Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, a practicing physician of large experience, besides being herself a wife and mother, and who writes in clear, plain, but entirely unobjectionable language, giving mothers just the information needed for this most trying part of their lives. Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

A new book which will appeal especially to those who are musically inclined is by Richard R. Burton, published under the title of The Song and the Singer. The novel is a tale of musical and newspaper life in New York. Street & Smith, 232-238 William street, New York.

Studies of a child's mind by means of a series of photographs, made into books, is an idea of Mr. George Hansen, of Berkeley, California. Mr. Hansen has taken his little son for his subject and the set of books will be named The Baby Roland Booklets. The first of these is called Vespers and shows Baby Roland's striking attitudes in the garden at the sunset hour. Elder & Shepard, San Francisco.

A useful reference book recently issued is the American Date Book, a chronological arrangement of epoch making events in American history. Beginning with the year 1606, this condensed history of the United States is brought down to 1902. The Kama Co., Hartford, Conn.

A fall publication from the Saalfield Company, Akron, is an exciting tale of frontier life, by James A. Braden, which describes the experience of two boy pioneers. The title of the book is Far Past the Frontier.

In marriage only when there is equality of health as well as affection. Affection may be the basis of unity in marriage, but the superstructure depends largely on the womanly health. When the wife is tormented with backache, distressed by headache, and racked by nervousness, she has no ambition for exercise or pleasure.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures headache, backache, and other womanly ills by curing the diseases of the womanly organism which cause them. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss, therefore accept no substitute.

"My wife commenced to complain twenty years ago," writes Lewis A. Miller, ex-Chief of Police, 33 Prospect Street, Weissport, Pa. "We have tried the skill of twelve different doctors. She took gallons of medicine during the time she was ill, until I wrote to you and you told us what to do. She has taken eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She can do her own work now and can walk around again and is quite smart.

"You can publish this letter if you wish. We have received such benefit that we wish every sufferer could derive the same amount of good. My wife's complaint seemed to be a complication of diseases—so the doctors said. We will ever remain your friends. May God bless you and your Institute."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

COURAGE.

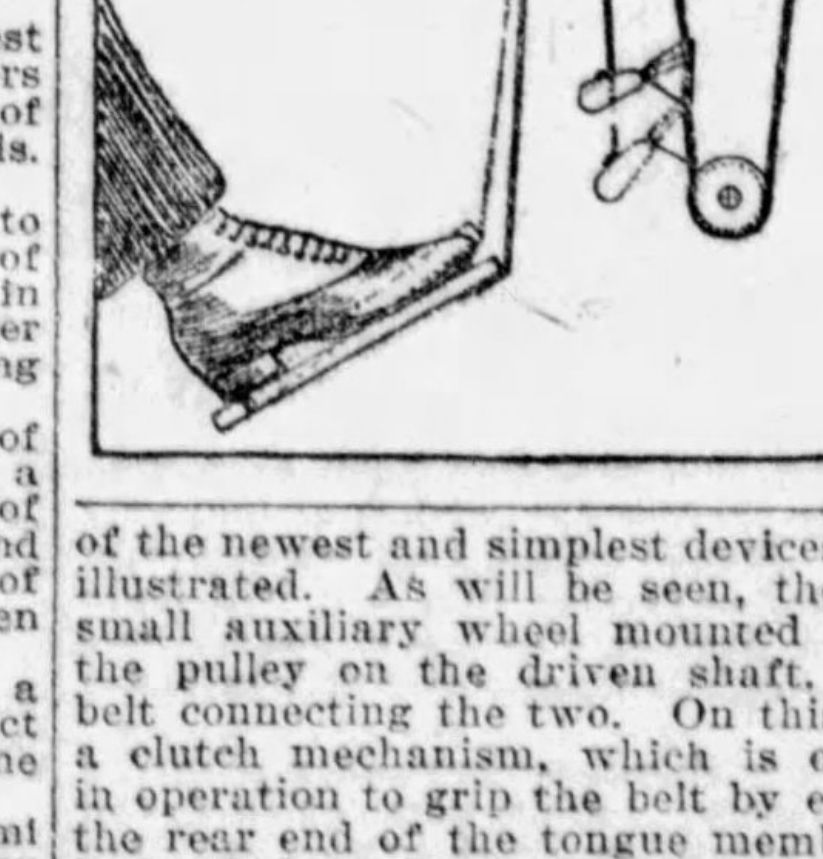
It Is Largely the Result of One's Mental Condition.

"Courage is very largely a matter of a well-organized mental condition," said an observant man, "and I base this assertion on something more than mere observation, for I have passed through a little experience which furnishes ample proof of the fact. Strangely enough, a very small and altogether harmless snake figured in the happening. I was always a great hand to play pranks, and, as a matter of fact, I have not gotten over this sort of thing up to this good day. It was back in 1870 that the incident I have in mind happened. I was living in the country at that time, and it was just about the season of the year when plums begin to ripen. Out on the hill from where I lived we owned a plum orchard, which covered the whole top and sides of the hill, and embraced some four or five acres. The trees were filled with small green snakes. They looked very much like chameleons in color, being of an extremely delicate green. Of course, their color never changed like the chameleon's. They were not delicate enough for that. But they were very delicate and altogether harmless. We used to catch them and have a considerable amount of fun out of the young ladies of the neighborhood.

"One day, while we had a number of young lady visitors at the house, I strolled up into the plum orchard to get a snake, with the intention of having some fun. I got the snake, carefully wrapped it up in a piece of paper and shoved it into my outside coat pocket. Returning to the house directly, my mind was diverted, and I completely forgot about the little green snake in my pocket. While playing around in the yard I happened to run my hand down into my coat pocket, and for some reason began to fumble with the paper. In an instant I had the little green snake in my hand, and it was wriggling to beat the mischief. I jerked my hand out quickly and threw the snake violently against the ground. I would not have been more frightened if a lion's heavy jaw had closed down on my hand. I was off my guard. Of course, the whole thing came back to me in less time than it takes to tell about it, but for the instant I was completely disorganized mentally, and consequently lost my courage. Courage is a matter of mental organization. A man can brace himself mentally, and can stand up to the rack like a martyr. But the surprise is the thing that makes him quake."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SIMPLE FOOT-POWER DEVICE

Many foot-power machines are still being driven by the pedal and pitman device brought into use many years ago, in spite of the fact that a continuous motion of the feet must be kept up as long as they rest on the pedals. As an improvement over the old mechanism one of the newest and simplest devices is here illustrated. As will be seen, there is a small auxiliary wheel mounted beneath the pulley on the driven shaft, with a belt connecting the two. On this belt is a clutch mechanism, which is only put in operation to grip the belt by elevating the rear end of the tongue member, and it is obvious that whenever the foot pushes the pedal down the clutch will take hold of the belt and give it a turn around the pulleys. As soon as the upward motion of the clutch ceases the continued movement of the belt will free the tongue of the clutch and allow the pulleys to revolve freely with the aid of the balance wheel on the shaft, the pedal being released meanwhile to allow the clutch to return to the lowest point and obtain a new hold on the belt whenever the speed of the machine decreased to the point where a new impetus becomes necessary. One good feature of this apparatus is that it can be attached to many old machines with very little alteration.



At the Zoo.

The Cockatoo—"Hey, down there! What the dickens are you laughing about?"

The Hyena—"You oughter seen the stork when he heard that seventeen pairs of twins had been born into the crocodile family. By gosh! he went straight up in the air."—Judge.

Those Hieroglyphics.

The Chinaman had refused to give up the washing.

"But," said the man who had called for it, "this is the right check, isn't it?"

"Check all light," answered the Chinaman, blowing a mouthful of spray over the towels he was ironing. "Man all long. Check says 'ugly little man.' You ugly big man."—Chicago Tribune.

After Her First Ball.

Elizabeth Ayres.

Time: Two a. m.

Place: Her room.

Gladys' thoughts:

"My gown is a ruin, my flowers are withered, my gloves are torn, and my slippers are wrecks, but it has been divine! I am so happy. I wish it could have gone on forever and forever. My first ball! I told the girls I knew I should be an unappropriated blessing and help decorate the wall. Really, I thought I should. I was worried to death about it, but I had more invitations to dance than I could accept, and my card was filled before I had been there half an hour.

"Mother said when I 'came out,' I must always be dignified and perfectly natural in my manner. Goodness! If I had been perfectly natural when I first went into the ballroom to-night, I should have fallen on the first man who was introduced—I mean presented—and have begged and implored him to ask me for a dance and to keep on asking until he had taken them all. I was simply desperate for fear I shouldn't be popular. It is so lovely to be popular. I guess I was.

"How much nicer it is to dance with real men than it is with boys. Boys romp so and step on one's toes. I am going to love society. I wish it could all be dancing parties, and waltz music, and draped corners screened with palms, and divans behind the palms to sit on.

"At first I was a little bit afraid to talk. At home no one pays very much attention to what I say except to laugh, but to-night it was so different. I was made to feel that my conversational powers were quite brilliant. I said anything and everything that came into my head. I didn't dream I had so many bright ideas. I was so happy my feet felt like feathers and my heart was so glad that it hurt. And the music! I never knew before that dance music was so perfectly, deliriously delightful. Sometimes the waltzes made me want to cry, they were so beautifully sad. Once the orchestra played The Beautiful Blue Danube. I shall never forget it! It seemed as if I was going straight to heaven when it commenced, soft and quavery, and then went swaying and swinging to where the music comes with a big, shivery crash and makes you feel as if you were having a chill. I shivered all over.

"Then there was another waltz. It was one of those I danced with the Black Prince. Of course he wasn't really a prince, but he made me think of one and I called him that to myself. He had a voice like the low tones of a violin. And while we were waltzing, he bent his head close to mine and sang—just to me—soft, so no one else could hear:

"My arm around your slender waist,
Your sweet face near to mine——"

"I pretended not to notice, but I did. My heart turned way over. I do think those kind of things are lovely.

"I used to fancy I liked square dances, but it was a positive relief to have only one lancers on the program and I danced the two-step to that—nearly every one else did, too.

"Mother said I must not show partiality to any one gentleman. She said it was bad form for young girls to admire one more than another. 'Don't permit marked attentions,' she told me the last thing before we got out of the carriage. I know she was not pleased about the Black Prince; I shall hear from her to-morrow, but I couldn't prevent his attentions, at least I didn't know how. She was like an iceberg when he bade us good night. She froze me so coming home, I caught cold.

"I think he was the most fascinating and distinguished looking man at the ball. He is so tall and dark and princely, and his hair looks as if it had been powdered with silver at the temples. And his eyes! Oh, ciel! they are black velvet and have such a sorry, mysterious expression. I suppose he has had a great deal of trouble. I wonder why he was kind to me, he is so much older and experienced. I was the only one he danced with and he dances like an angel.

"Once when we went to get an ice, he drew me into the palm corner. 'En bas les palmiers,' he said. I was so glad I could understand French. When we were inside he asked me to sit on the divan beside him for a moment, and I did. He leaned over me and took one of the flowers from my shoulder. It was a pink rose, and while he picked the petals apart he whispered:

'Elle m'aime un peu,
Beaucoup,
Passionnement,
Pas du tout.
Elle m'aime—?'

He stopped and looked at me so intently that my heart jumped around until it made my voice tremble, but I laughed and answered, as if I didn't care. 'Pas du tout.' I was so glad I had studied French. I thought it was dear of him not to say it in English.

'She loves me,
A great deal,
Passionately,
Not at all.
She loves me—?'

It sounds like schoolgirls' foolish chatter that way. He said it divinely! When I answered 'pas du tout,' he dropped his head on his hand and looked disappointed. I was dying to tell him how much I really liked him, but I remembered mother's advice and kept still. In a moment he smiled, a kind of a slow, lazy smile, and said: 'Little girl, you've learned the lesson early.' I wonder what he meant.

"It was beautiful behind the palms. It was so cool and dim and smelled like a rose garden after a shower. And the music sounded so faint and sweet, and as if it was being swept in and out on ocean waves. When it stopped it seemed as if the whole world had gone away and just we two were there alone. Then the orchestra began to play The Beautiful Blue Danube. The Black Prince stood up and held out his arms. I don't know how we got there, but just when the big, shivery crash of music came, we were floating out into the midst of the lights and dancers, and every one was singing the song of the waltz, not loud, but just a breath of voice melody you could hear all over the room.

"After that I had to leave the Black Prince. I was engaged to a friend of father's for the next dance. I said I was tired and we sat it out. It was strange I didn't care to dance. In the first of the evening it didn't make any difference who I danced with, only so I could whirl around and keep time to the music. Father's friend found me very stupid. I hardly answered him when he spoke—until he frightened me by saying gravely, as if I was doing something wrong, 'Child, don't waste your thoughts on that man.' He was looking at the Black Prince as if he was displeased.

"I felt warm all over, I was so angry. 'Please take me to mother,' I asked him, very dignified. 'I wish to go home.' He went with me to mother and I told him good-night in a way that let him know I was offended. People who have known one from childhood take liberties.

"Mother was not at all pleasant. She almost scowled when the Black Prince came toward us. He bowed before her like the chevaliers one reads about in historical novels. 'You are not going away so early?' He asked mother that. She bent her head in her stateliest manner. 'This is Gladys' first ball. She is only a child and I cannot allow her to stay any longer. Come, dear.' She said the last to me.

"The Black Prince followed us into the hall. When mother's back was turned, he caught my hand and held it like it was a bird. 'Little one, I must see you again.' he whispered.

"I do think society is beyond words! I am so happy I can't go to sleep. I hear the music of the waltz when he sang:

'My arm around her slender waist,
Your dear face near to mine—'

And The Beautiful Blue Danube with the big, shivery crash! And the palm alcove filled with flower scent!

"I shall not be frightened about my next ball. I hope the Black Prince will be there. I hope the next ball will come very, very soon. I am such a happy, happy girl! I wonder——"

ALLURING COFFEE.

Nearly Killed the Nurse.

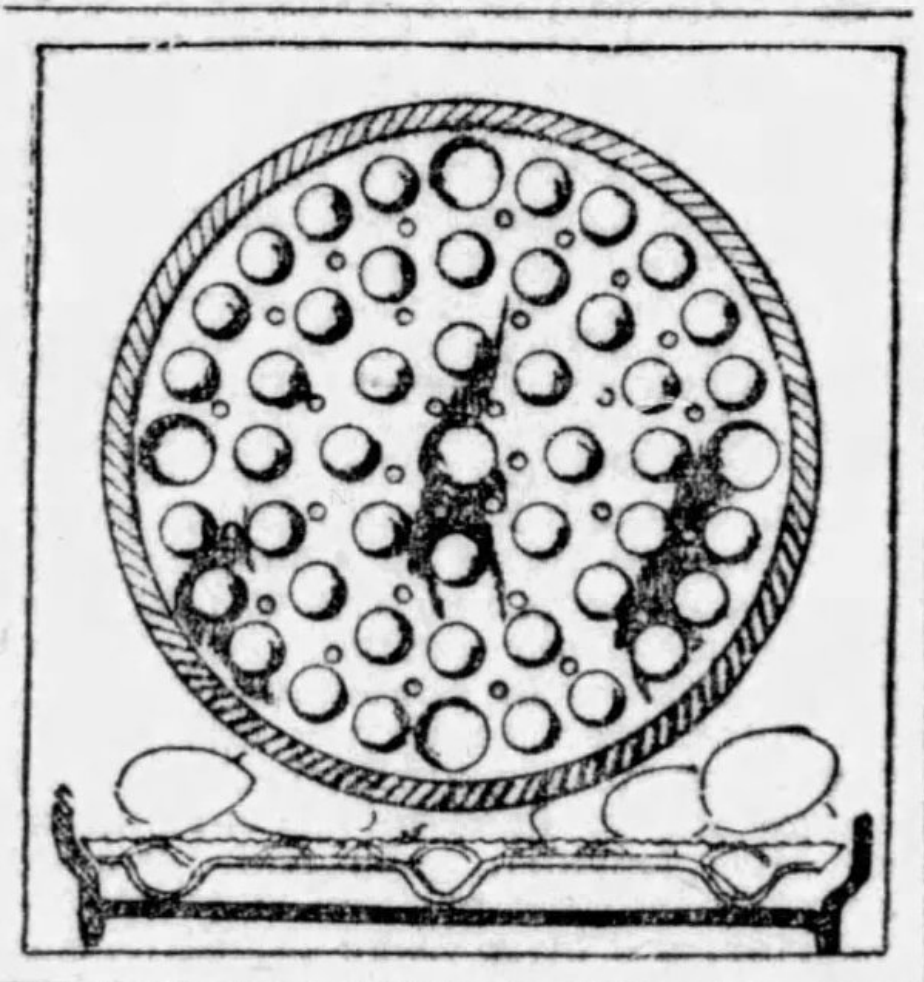
When one of the family is sick, Mother seems to be the only person who can tenderly nurse the patient back to health. But we forget sometimes that it is pretty hard on Mother.

Mrs. Propst, of Albany, Ore., says:—"About twenty-seven months ago, Father suffered with a stroke of paralysis, confining him to his bed for months, and as he wished Mother with him constantly, his care in a great measure fell to her lot. She was seventy-four years old, and through constant attendance upon my father, lost both sleep and rest, and began drinking coffee in quantities until finally she became very weak, nervous and ill herself.

By her physician's order, she began giving Father both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts, and in that way began using both herself. The effect was very noticeable. Father improved rapidly, and Mother regained her strength and health, and now both are well and strong. Mother says it is all due to the continued use of both Postum and Grape-Nuts.

WILL BE APPRECIATED BY THE COOK

If there is any occurrence in the daily routine of household cares which will discourage the housewife and spoil a good meal it is the burning or scorching of some portion of the food being prepared for the table, entailing, as it does, not only the task of providing some substitute for the lost food, but also the work of scouring the kettle to remove all traces of the scorched victuals. Of course, the only cause of this catastrophe is the boiling dry of the kettle and subsequent heating of the metal to such a high degree that the contents will scorch and stick to the kettle. If the contents of the pot were elevated a short distance above the bottom there would be considerably less risk of burning them when the water supply was exhausted, as the temperature to which they would be subjected would be considerably lower than if they were in direct contact with the heated metal, and there would also be a possibility of the cook detecting the odor of the overheated kettle before there was any actual danger of the contents being affected. To serve the above purpose the protecting device which is shown herewith is designed, comprising a metal plate stamped from a flat sheet, perforated and indented until the food placed upon it would be elevated a considerable distance above the bottom of the kettle. The picture shows two views of the invention to indicate the depth and number of the indentions.



Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The old gentleman was serious.

"You should decide now what you will do," he wrote. "What line do you think you will take up?"

In his reply the boy was equally serious. "The rush line," he said."—Chicago Post.

"Grandpa, am I going straight to Heaven when I die?"

"I hope so, my dear. Why?"

"I thought I'd like to stop over just one night in the other place."—Life.

"What is the reform party in your politics?" inquired the British tourist. "Why, the party out of office, of course," replied the wise native.—Philadelphia Record.

"There are jest two things I like about a vacation," remarked Uncle Jerry Peebles; "the goin' away and the gettin' back."—Chicago Tribune.

Georgie—You "snuk" in, did you? I bet you that word "snuk" ain't in the dictionary.

Tommy—I don't care whether it is or not. It's in the alphabet, all right.—Chicago Tribune.

Brer William says: "Fer er nigger ter remembah de Sabbaf day an' keep it holy puts er moughty strain on his conshunce an' dodgin' abilities on Saturday n'te!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Mrs. Storm is a great advocate of woman's rights. Have you ever heard her discourse on the subject?"

"No. I've never heard her get any further than woman's wrongs."—Brooklyn Life.

"At one time or another," suggested the inquisitive stranger, "they've sent a good many Tammany men to prison, haven't they?"

"Yes," admitted the Gothamite. "You see, the tiger is naturally striped."—Chicago Post.

"Hello, central!" called the man at the 'phone, "give me the gas office."

"Yes, sir," replied the operator, "but I must warn you in advance that we cannot tolerate any bad language over the wire."—Spare Moments.

A number of newspapers are calling for a new national anthem; but coal's too high now to get up any fire for it.—Atlanta Constitution.

The average poet has written many an owed to his tailor.—Exchange.

Caller — Speaking of babies, madam, that's a fine youngster. Allow me to congratulate you.

Young Woman—Sir, that baby is not mine.

Caller—I repeat, madam, allow me to congratulate you.—Tit-Bits.

"Coal's fur beyond us, ain't it?"

"Hit sho' is!"

"En dey done raise de price er wood?"

"Dey sho' has!"

"Well, what you gwine ter do 'bout it?"

"Git in jail fer de winter!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Say, pa," began little Willie again, "why——"

"Now, see here," his pa interupted, "I told you I wouldn't answer any more questions. Let this be the last now. What is it?"

"I just wanted to know, pa, why you don't answer my questions. Is it cause you're ignorant, or jest 'cause yer indigestion's come on?"—Philadelphia Press.

It might be urged in favor of the celibacy of the clergy that a minister can never know what minute his boys are going to make a monkey of him.—Puck.

When a man opens up a business, the papers say he has a large circle of friends, and after the accounts begin to accumulate in his ledger he begins to believe it.—Atchison Globe.

Typewriter (pausing a moment over her shorthand copy)—I took this down in a hurry, and I can't make out from my notes whether you wanted to tell this man down in Macoupin county that you would "stand pat" or "stay put."

Statesman—Either one will do. He'll understand it.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Celery Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—To H. B. W., Sevierville, Tenn.: I did not use any earth at all to blanch my celery; nothing but the boards. Blanch when the plants are good and strong. I do not know any rule as to the time of planting, as the climate is not the same in different states. As for keeping celery in winter I will say I saw an article some time ago (I do not know where, but think it was in The Blade as that is the place where nearly all the good suggestions are found), which I consider the very best: Dig a trench in some real dry place where no water ever stands (a round hill is best); have the trench about two feet deep and about twelve or eighteen inches wide; wall it up with boards. This is to be done just before winter sets in. Loosen the dirt on each side of your celery row with a spade; pull the celery, leaving as much dirt on the roots as will hang; be sure your celery is dug; now pack your celery in the trench you have made, with the roots down. After you have packed your celery in this way, make a roof of boards that will not leak, and cover with straw or corn stalks; dig a ditch around your trench with a good fall, so that no water will settle in your trench. I would not cover too warm till real cold weather sets in.

I never plant or transplant celery in a trench; but I believe in dry weather it would be a good thing. If I were H. B. W. I would try earth around my plants inside the boards.—J. S. G., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to say to H. B. W., Sevierville, Tenn., that the government issues a hundred and some odd Farmers' Bulletins. (Among them is one entitled Farmer's Bulletin No. 148, Celery Culture.) You receive the entire lot free by addressing a postal card to the secretary of agriculture, at Washington, D. C., and asking for the entire collection of Farmers' Bulletins, from which you will get the information desired about celery, and all subjects concerning farming.

Let every farmer and gardener who is up to date take advantage of the liberal offer of information by the government and profit by it.—E. O. T., Rives, Ind.

Dehorning Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell G. B., Dunbridge, O., this method of preventing the growth of horns on calves: First, cut the hair short around the horn; bind the head to a post, or manger, or anything, so you can hold it still, and wet around the horns with water. Take a stick of caustic potassa, first wrapped in paper; dip the end in water. Take a on the head around the horn; be sure and get all the way around, it is the skin around the base of the horn we are after. It is not necessary to cut the horn.

Rub on enough so it will look red, in from one to two minutes after applying. The place treated should be about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. The proper time is as soon as the horn can be definitely located, varying in different breeds from two to ten weeks. I never knew it to make a calf sick.

We are told that the seat of growth of the shell of horn is located in the skin, immediately around the base of the horn. The pith or inner part is a continuation of the skull bone. When we remove the skin we stop the shell, and have no horn. Be very careful in handling caustic with the bare fingers. It should be kept in a bottle tightly corked. The cost of this process will not exceed one cent per head.—F. M., Plover, Wis.

Rupture in Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—To Subscriber, Greensburg, Ind.: I cured my colt of a rupture by pounding out a flat piece of lead, large enough to well cover the rupture; fastened it on a strong piece of bed ticking, put two buckles on the strap, and kept the strap tight enough to keep the lead over the rupture. Let it stay until it heals up. My colt got well and made a fine work horse.—W. D. C., McCune, Kas.

Editor Farmstead: — Subscriber, Greensburg, Ind., should make a truss; a coffee pot lid will do; bind it on the rupture, to hold the intestines back, for a few weeks, until the rupture heals. The colt will then be all right. I have cured several in that way.—F. W., Sandoval, Ill.

Ginseng Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of those of your readers who may be interested in the growing of ginseng the writer wishes to say that experiments carefully conducted at different points in Ohio and West Virginia, with a view to learning conditions of the climate and the soil best adapted to its hardy growth and early development have proved the following to be true:

This most interesting plant does not require cultivation, in fact, does much better without it.

It cannot be successfully grown on old ground, no matter how well shaded.

Besides a rich, loose, black soil, it requires and must have the leaf mold of the forest, and its cooiness and even temperature, it being very susceptible to sudden changes of warmth.

Anyone who intends to buy ginseng seed had better be sure to trade with an honest dealer, as the berries of dogwood and spicewood greatly resemble the seed of ginseng, ripen at about the same time, and are sometimes all mixed together by unscrupulous dealers and sold as pure sed.

If anyone tells you he has made $25,000 from half an acre, growing ginseng, you had better treat it as a huge joke. The probability is that he has never made a cent in his life that way, but expects to make a part of it off you, by selling seed.

The growth of ginseng is too slow and uncertain to justify the use of good farming land for its production, but if a man has rich hillsides, too rough for ordinary cultivation, where the small growth of timber has been left standing and the large timber taken off and where stock and trespassers can be kept away, the writer believes it can be grown very profitably. But it will take about ten years from the time of planting to produce a crop, which, at present prices, will make a return of about one hundred dollars per acre—not over that, but this without much labor; and as Lorraine, of Ohio, has said, of all plants that grow, with its rich, dark green foliage, which turns to a golden yellow in September, when the seeds ripen, it is, perhaps, the most beautiful plant that grows, and is highly prized by many people.—C. M., Ohio.

Samples Mailed Free.

A Trial Package of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure Will Be Sent Free to Any Sufferer From Catarrh.

To demonstrate the merits of his remedy, Dr. Blosser offers to mail, free of charge, to any one suffering from Catarrh, a three days' trial package of this valuable medicine.

If the trial package does not convince you of its curative properties, you will have been at no expense. If it benefits you, you will gladly order a month's treatment at $1.00.

It is a harmless, pleasant, vegetable compound, which is smoked in a pipe, the medicated smoke, being inhaled, reaches directly the mucous membranes lining the head, nose, throat and lungs, heals the ulcerated parts, effecting a radical and permanent cure.

Mr. Joseph Chabot, Kaycee, Wyo., writes: "I am free from catarrh, owing to your wonderful remedy." Annie E. Young, Camden, N. J., writes: "Am completely cured of catarrh after using your medicine." Mrs. E. M. Howd, Water Valley, Miss., writes: "Smoking your remedy has entirely cured me."

If you wish to try the remedy and get full particulars, testimonials, etc., write to Dr. Blosser Company 348 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell "M. A. C.," Ohio, to get one-half an ounce of crystalized iodine, dissolve it in a half-pint of alcohol and apply two or three times a day. If it is a running sore be careful and do not let the tincture get in the opening. It would be best to allow it to heal up before using it. I have used it for forty years, and have never failed to cure poll evil, fistula and other enlargements on my horses.—F. W. T., Sandeval, Ill.

Cure for Warts.

Editor Farmstead:—"E. J. V.," of Marshlands, Pa., wants a cure for warts on a colt's nose. Here is a very simple remedy, but sure: Apply castor oil, with a small brush or piece of rag, twice a week, and the warts will soon disappear. The same will cure warts on a person.—P. L. V., Vassar, Mich.

Worms in a Well.

Editor Farmstead:—Our well got white worms in it and we did not know what to do. We put salt and lime in it. The lime would kill them for a while, but then they would come again. We had a solid rock top, and thought nothing could get in it. We cleaned it out; but it was soon as bad as ever and began to taste and smell.

We then tore the wall out, root and branch and found between the rocks in the wall 42 dead toads. Now you know what to do for white worms in your well. Tear out the wall. Impure water will kill.—F. J. F., Truebada, W. Va.

Salt Kills Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Weekly Blade of October 9, I see an inquiry from "E. V. B.," Colorado, asking what ailed his chickens. I feel sure, from his explanation that he sprinkled salt over the oats that he was feeding to his horses, and it was the salt that killed the chickens. I killed quite a lot of turkeys by feeding mill feed sprinkled with salt that I had prepared for my horse. They acted exactly as he said his chickens did.—Subscriber, Edgar, W. Va.

Casting Withers.

Editor Farmstead:—In a recent issue "W. S. M." inquires for a remedy for a cow casting her withers. I have been from home and but recently returned, therefore my remedy may come too late to help his cow; but it will help others. I have successfully used it: 2 tablespoonfuls burnt beans; 1 tablespoonful black pepper, 1 tablespoonful white chalk, 1 tablespoonful alum. All finely powdered. Wash the withers and dust freely with this powder and replace the withers with your hand.—D. E. S., Norton, Kan.

That Hoarse Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—If the man who has the hoarse dog will give him salt it will cure him. Make a hole in a piece of corn bread, put a teaspoonful of salt into it and make him eat it. Repeat until he is well. I have cured the worst distemper that way.—Truebada, W. Va.

Mysterious Death of Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—One year ago I gathered my corn fodder and cured it nice and bright, without rain. I fed it to my mules. They ate it without harm. I carried four small bundles and fed to two cows. They ate heartily while being milked, and I left them eating. On returning to feed them next morning I found them both lying dead where I left them, and some of the fodder not eaten up. They fell in soft ground, and if they ever moved head or foot after they fell I could not tell it. I examined the food, which was in good condition. The buzzards came in droves next morning, but in three hours there was not a buzzard to be seen. They left without touching them. They lay four weeks before the dogs would eat of them. The questions are: Will corn fodder kill cattle and leave the meat in a condition that dogs and buzzards will not eat it? Did the fodder kill, or were they dosed with strychnine or some other poisonous stuff? I hope readers will give me all the information possible, for it was quite a mystery.—W. R. B., Gordan, N. C.

No Addresses.

A. F. F., Morgantown, W. Va.:—The editor of the Farmstead regrets to say he is not allowed to answer such questions, nor to print business addresses, as it is free advertising.

L. J., Harlan, Ind.:—We do not know whether there is a variety of rabbit called the Angora. If so, we never heard of it. All rabbits eat similar food. We can not print addresses. See answer above.

Is It Button Farcy?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable old horse (that is, he is of great value to me as I am a widow and need a good horse). He is about 19 years old. In August there came a sore spot just above his hoof, about as large as a dime. At first I thought it a hurt. It discharged a yellow matter. Then spot after spot came, till they reached his body which caused him to swell between the hind legs; his leg is swelled and stiff. All those places run yellow water. Sometimes they have the appearance of drying up, but break out again. I am told it is button farcy. He eats well, is fat, and in good spirits. Will some one let me know through The Blade what to do for such a case?—P. S., Bela, Pa.

Ulcerated Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—We have a cow that has a breaking out on the udder between all four teats, which discharges a bloody, watery substance, and at times blood alone. We have been using carbolic acid very strong in water once a day, but it seems to do but little good. She had the same trouble last winter on the right front leg, which seemed to spread downward. The watery fluid takes the hair off wherever it runs. This disappeared on the limb some time about May 1, and the present trouble made its appearance about two weeks back. Can some reader of The Blade tell what the trouble is and what to do in a case of this kind?—J. B. T., Mt. Vernon, O.

NEW BULLETINS.

The Department of Agriculture Will Send Them Free to You.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 154, entitled "The Home Fruit Garden: Preparation and Care." This bulletin was prepared by L. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the bureau of plant industry of the department, and contains much information in regard to the laying out and care of small fruit gardens.

After stating the object of a fruit garden, the bulletin describes the relation of the home garden to the fruit interests, the influence of amateur fruit growers upon communities, changed conditions of fruit culture, and the advantages and pleasures of the home fruit garden. This is followed by directions for cultivation of the garden, including modification of the soil, preparation of plants, pruning and protection. Suggestions are given for adapting plants to the conditions prevailing, combining plants of various habits and growth, and for a combined fruit and vegetable garden.

A list of varieties of fruits for home gardens of different areas is also given.

Another bulletin in the same line is Farmers' Bulletin No. 156, entitled "The Home Vineyard With Special Reference to Northern Conditions." This paper was written by W. H. Ragan, special agent of the bureau of plant industry, engaged upon pomological investigations, and was prepared for the guidance of persons who wish to grow grapes in a small way rather than for the extensive vineyardist. The author says the grape should be more frequently found growing on the farmer's premises. It is easy of culture and brings almost certain reward for the care and attention bestowed upon it. It is a mistaken notion that its culture requires special skill and knowledge beyond his abilities. The writer hopes that this bulletin may help to remove this erroneous impression from the minds of farmers and thus render the grape more popular with them.

A third new publication is Farmers' Bulletin No. 157, entitled "The Propagation of Plants." In this bulletin Prof. L. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the bureau of plant industry, treats the subject in a brief, simple, and practical manner with the purpose of assisting and encouraging farmers in the propagation of plants for their own use, especially small fruits, grapes and orchard fruits.

A knowledge of how plants may be produced by natural or artificial means is of great importance to agriculturists of all classes, and especially to those engaged in the various branches of horticulture. There are, for instance, so many benefits to be gained by the local production of nursery sock that fruit growers of a developing region can not afford to neglect this art. The introduction of dangerous pests can be avoided, scions and buds from trees thoroughly acclimated can be obtained, the young stock will not be forced to suffer the shock of long transportation and a change of climate, and, last, and by no means least, the orchardist can have his trees grown from scions or buds from his favorite trees.

Directions are given in the bulletin for propagating plants by seed, by cuttings, by layering, by various methods of grafting, and by budding.

Copies of these bulletins will be sent to any address on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mention the Toledo Blade when you write.

DECAY OF APPLES.

Methods of Prevention in a New Hampshire Bulletin.

In Bulletin No. 93 of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. H. H. Lamson describes some results of his investigations of the decay of apples and the best means of keeping them sound.

The decay of apples, like the decay of other organic substances, is caused by certain of the lower forms of plant life. Bacteria are the common agents of decay in most substances, but the acid reaction of apple pulp is unfavorable to their development.

Three different species of fungi cause most of the rotting of apples; they are known as the black rot, the bitter rot, and the soft rot. In the first two the pulp remains tolerably firm, turns brown or black, the surface finally becoming studded with minute pimples in which are produced the spores; the second form is characterized by the bitter taste of the pulp. The soft rot is generally lighter in color, the pulp softer, and the surface studded with white or bluish green tufts of spores.

The problem of controlling the rotting of apples is a problem of controlling the growth of the fungus by either preventing the entrance of the spores or by preventing their development. The conditions under which apples are grown and handled make the prevention of infection difficult or impossible; and no practical means of disinfection, such as may be employed in other cases, have been found. Our best recourse is the employment of cold storage, because temperatures at or near the freezing point are unfavorable to the development of fungi.

In the series of experiments on the control of rotting, the chief points involved were: 1st. A comparison of the efficiency of commercial cold storage with conditions more nearly like those found in an ordinary cellar, and 2d. The effect of wrapping the apples. Bushel boxes of Baldwin apples, about half of which were wrapped in paper, were stored in a Boston cold storage warehouse at a temperature of about 34 Fahr. One box per month was withdrawn from storage and the amount of decay noted and compared with the condition of similar boxes of apples in the station cold storage where the temperature ranged from 40 to 45 during the winter months and from 45 to 50 during the early spring months. Apples returned in January after two months in the Boston storage showed little or no decay, while those in the station storage showed distinctly more. In March and April the Boston apples showed 20 to 35 per cent more sound ones than those stored at the station and the 1st of June 60 to 70 per cent more. August 1st 48 per cent of the Boston apples were sound and none at the station. The indications were that the lower temperature did not injure the keeping quality of the apples after they were returned to higher temperature. With regard to the wrapping of the apples, the results during the earlier months were not uniform, there being a small percentage in some cases in favor of the wrapped apples, in others in favor of the unwrapped; but in the later months and especially at the higher temperatures there was uniformly a percentage in favor of the wrapped, the percentage ranging from 6 to 40. The indications are that for long keeping wrapping is of decided advantage. Light and heavy waxed paper, tissue paper and newspaper were used for wrapping, and there was but little difference in their effectiveness, newspaper being practically as effective as the more expensive kinds.

DISTURBED HARMONY.

Clara—Oh, I'm so glad to see you. I have some good news.

Maud—What can it be.

Clara (blushing)—can't—you—guess?

Maud (enthusiastically)—Oh, I know. It's a proposal.

Clara—Yes. But you don't know who it's from.

Maud—Let me see. Why, it must be from—from—

Clara—Charley Haskins.

Maud (hiding her surprise)—Oh, yes, of course. What did he say, dear?

Clara—Oh, he was so nice. He began by declaring that he had always thought of me.

Maud—Oh, yes. Ever since he met you that time at the seaside.

Clara—Exactly. And then——

Maud—Then—he was sitting in the chair, wasn't he. He moved over to the sofa and took your hand in both of his and told you how he had gradually learned to love you, and remarked incidentally that he thought that kind of love was the most lasting.

Clara—Why, so he did.

Maud—Then he was a silent for a time and finally said you must excuse him, but he was so overcome by his emotions. Then his arm slipped around your waist, and he said you were the only girl he had cared for in his whole life, adding he could not live without you. No, no; that would be impossible. And would you not say just the one little word that would make him, oh, so happy?

Clara—Well, I don't see how you know, but it was something like that.

Maud—And what was your answer?

Clara (beaming)—Why, dear, what would you have said?

Maud—I said no.—The New Yorker.

Maternal Hope.

"I always told you Josh would turn out all right," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"He hasn't shown any signs of goin' to work, has he?" asked the farmer.

"No. But this paper says that a literary person considers slang an art. An' sence Josh has been to the city he's picked up so much slang that I shouldn't be a bit surprised if he was qualified to be a college professor himself."—Washington Star.

The Egoist.

Towne—He does think an awful lot of himself, that's a fact; but he certainly is bright.

Browne—What a ridiculous speech. If he were really bright he'd only have to think a little bit to get on to himself.—Philadelphia Press.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered By Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James William Kidd, 126 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys. Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$500 will buy land enough for a good farm on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Write to J. B. Killebrew, I. & I. Agt. Nashville, Tenn., for literature.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees, Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 866, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL.

LADIES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. MAY, Bloomington, Ill.

BED WETTING CURED. Box FREE. [illegible]

RHEUMATISM CURED FREE! Write to-day; C. H. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANCER CURED at HOME by internal treatment, no knife, plaster or pain. Book and Testimonials mailed FREE. Mason Cancer Institute, 121 W. 42d St. N. Y.

LADIES! $500 REWARD For a case of obstinate suppression, any cause in pathology, my monthly regulator fails to relieve; safe, harmless; mail; how long suppressed. DR. JACKSON R. CO., 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FREE TO MEN. Great French Discovery, cures Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Results of Abuse, Etc. Relief at once. No Liquids. Home Treatment. Easy to Take. Send name and address and we will send FREE a trial package. Strength and Manhood sent free.
J. A. FALES, 17 Traynor Building, CHICAGO.

BED-WETTING and all bladder and urinary troubles cured
EN-U-RE-SINE cures Bed-Wetting, and incontinence of urine during the day-time, both in the old and young. It is the only cure prepared by a physician who guarantees it. Ladies troubled with a frequent desire to urinate and a burning sensation use it with perfect success. Send your address to DR. F. E. MAY, Drawer 133 Bloomington, Ill., and receive sealed a free sample.

NEW CURE FOR FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

Still Useful.

"Yes, poor old sport, when he had money he had a good time, but he went broke."

"Then starved?"

"I should say not. He secured a splendid position in a swell boarding house."

"What doing?"

"Just has to sit around in the boarding house parlor posing as the star boarder, meanwhile complaining loudly before prospective boarders about the bad case of gout contracted there."—Baltimore Herald.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Hair Falling Out.

"My hair is falling out. What can I do to stop it? Please discuss the subject."—Mrs. A., Burlington, Ia.

Women complain of their hair falling out, the constant desire to scratch the scalp, the dry appearance of the locks. They notice it; it irritates them, but they do nothing to alleviate it, thinking nature will take care of itself. Nature does, but she makes you suffer first, for she wants help. If all these symptoms have appeared—and eight out of ten women so complain—this is what the specialist will do for you: Put on freely a tonic that softens, loosens, oils. Quinine is used sparingly on a scalp and hair dried out by salt bathing.

The tonic is rubbed in by thirty minutes of massage. Each part of the scalp is vigorously rubbed. Little by little the oil soaks in, and the locks remain glossy. After the tangles are combed out, the hair is divided and subdivided and a stiff, elastic brush used. The hair is loosely rolled up, the sides and front slightly waved and you get up from the chair feeling rejuvenated and quite willing to spend your last penny for so delightful a luxury. It is by such treatment twice a week that the specialist accomplishes the softening and loosening of the scalp, the returning growth of hair and glossiness. Yet you will do this only once, and probably only half way then, and expect the result to be over night!

If you haven't the money or opportunity to go to a specialist, here are some words of wisdom that it would be well to heed now before the winter with its greater duties has set in. Get a good, reliable tonic. Take the advice of a druggist or specialist in hair. Don't buy the first thing haphazard because it is near at hand.

Three times a week—because you are not an expert—you must loosen your hair and sit down for the work. The night is the best time to do it. Sprinkle a little of the tonic over every inch or two of the scalp, rub it into the hair a bit, and then begin the general massage. Use only the tips of the fingers, but use them vigorously. Work specially on the temples, where a woman's hair is apt to be thinner and where thinness disfigures more than any other spot.

Don't rub spasmodically; use less force if necessary to make the movement regular. This massage has several beneficial results. Primarily it increases and tends to regulate the circulation, which is always such an important ally in the hair's growth. It loosens the dry, dead hairs so that brushing will bring them out. The movement opens up the pores of the scalp and lets the tonic in. Always rub with both hands, and spend most of the time at the temples and ears. The specialist adds that no one need be especially worried over the hair falling out at this season of the year, although it is well to stop it by treatment. Advice on the kind of brush to use would form a whole article. The usual costly one with silver back has rarely the kind of bristle one needs; they are too long and pliable. No matter how handsome a brush may be owned, it is wiser to keep in the drawer one that is not so ornamental, but more useful.

Quantrell's Raid.

Editor Blade: Allow me to correct some of the statements made in the issue of The Blade of September 25, regarding Quantrell and his band, copied from a southern paper. It says he attacked at midnight, Aug. 25, 1863, the town of Lawrence, Kan., held by the jayhawkers, who were organized guerrillas, fighting on the side of the United States. With 300 men he stormed the place, with a loss of 80 of his followers. He killed 191 and wounded 581 of the occupants of the place, etc.

Now allow me to give you some of the facts in the case. The government never allowed the jayhawkers to fight on the side of the Union at all. In the early part of the war we operated as much against the jayhawkers as we did against the rebels. Regarding the raid, allow me to quote Ridpath's History: "On the 13th of August (1863), the town of Lawrence, Kan., was sacked and burned and 140 persons killed by a band of desperate fellows, led by a chieftain called Quantrell. Allow me to further say, Quantrell, as late as 1863, never made any prisoners nor left any wounded on the field. If he did, he left them for dead.—M., Cosby, Mo.

Editor Blade: Allow me to give you some more history regarding Quantrell's raid. I quote from Perry L. Rader's history of Missouri: "They rode quietly into Kansas, traveled 40 miles the night before the massacre, and reached Lawrence at daybreak, 175 strong, armed with revolvers. They were commanded to 'kill every man and burn every house.' With a wild cry, like that of savage Indians, they dashed through the sleeping and defenseless town, killing men indiscriminately, but especially butchering all 'red legs' to be found In the meantime they shouted: 'We are for revenge, and we have got it!' Stores, banks, hotels and dwellings they rifled and then set them on fire, and of the dead 183 were counted. From this sickening scene, the town in flames, the principal streets lined with corpses, many of them charred and blackened, the guerrillas galloped away, easily evading major (late Senator) Plumb with 250 Union troops, whom they passed on the way and escaped." As you see from the above, there was no opposition on the side of the people of Lawrence, and, of course, no one was killed on the other side. Shortly after the raid we charged their camp in the southern part of Lafayette, Mo., and routed them without any resistance on their part at all. We recovered a good deal of booty that they brought away from Lawrence. W. C.—Cosby, Mo.

Jay's Treaty.

"Will you please print a copy of the treaty of peace and commerce made between the United States and Great Britain in 1794 by John Jay?"—P. E. W., Pittsburg, Pa.

John Jay was one of the most acute statesmen and diplomats in modern history. He cared little, in negotiating the treaty, for things which seemed of great importance to the masses, but which he knew, from his acuteness and insight, were of inferior importance to the things he might obtain by treaty. We have not a copy of the treaty to which you refer, nor is it of real value, we think, in answering your question. When the matter of a treaty of peace—not of commerce, which was an after consideration—between Great Britain and the United States was in negotiation, Jay laid down certain principles, which at first did not meet the approval of Benjamin Franklin. Later he acquiesced, as did also John Adams. The points laid down by Jay were: 1—That, as Great Britain could not conquer the United States, it was to her interest to conciliate this country. 2—That the United States would not treat except on equal footing. 3—That it was to the interest of France, not of England, to postpone the acknowledgment of an independence until the adoption of a general peace. In explanation of this, it is to be remembered that France had joined us as an ally, and that an European war against Great Britain was being waged at the same time. 4—That the hope of England, of dividing the North American fishing privileges with France, would be futile, as America would not make peace without this concession to France. This concession is in force today, it may be remarked, along the southern coast of Newfoundland, as was provided by Jay's treaty. 5—That any attempts to deprive the United States of the navigation of the Mississippi, or of that river as our western boundary, would be futile, and would irritate the people of the United States. 6—And that such an attempt, even if successful for England, would sow the seeds of future war with the United States. The treaty was made upon these lines. But Jay's violation of the instructions of Congress displeased part of that body, just as, since 1899, a small part of the people of the United States have been unable to see the necessity of our requiring Spain to give us the Philippines. In a century, however, their action will seem as absurd as the objection to Jay's treaty.

Soldiers' Homestead Rights.

W. H. A., Highlands, N. C.: The widow, if not remarried, or the minor children, by duly appointed guardian, can make a homestead entry, and have deducted from the five-year period necessary to secure title, the length of the husband's or father's service in the army during the civil war. They also enjoy the privilege of making entry by filing a declaratory statement by agent. Write to the commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C., who will send you, without charge, a pamphlet containing all the land laws. This pamphlet will give you more information than we can give you in the bureau.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Ohio Canals.

"Are there any of the canals of Ohio in operation at the present time? If so, please state in your columns, and at what points are they in operation?"—P. H. N., Charlotte, Mich.

A number of branches of Ohio canals have been abandoned, the most important being the Hocking Valley branch, from Carroll, Fairfield county, south to Nelsonville. The main canals are still in operation—the Ohio canal, from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river; and the Miami & Erie canal, from Toledo, on Lake Erie, to Cincinnati. The latter was abandoned nearly 40 years ago through the City of Cincinnati. Though the main portion of the Ohio canals are in operation, the business they do is utterly insignificant. The Ohio canal system does not pay its expenses, and is a burden on the taxpayers of the state. Those who have merchandise to ship use the railroads, and as it is no longer profitable to spend money in building canal boats, there are very few left.

Anthracite Coal Companies.

"Do the railroads and coal companies violate any of the laws, national or state, or violate any of the conditions of their charters, by combining coal mining with their railroads as common carriers? Have any of the companies imported foreign contract labor, or did those foreigners come as individuals?"—D. C. W., St. Joseph, Mo.

It is a provision of the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania that the same company shall not be a producer and also a transporter; that is, it can not be a miner and also a common carrier. This provision was evaded by chartering two distinct companies—one for mining, and one for a railway. While this evades the spirit of the law, it does not violate the letter of the law; and it is a question for the courts, and one not decided, whether the stockholders have rendered themselves liable. There has been no violation of the alien contract labor law; the foreign miners come in as individuals, not under contract.

Jesus' Words.

"Please give the last words of Jesus after he was nailed to the cross with Biblical references."—R. J. S., Manada, Ill.

You do not seem to realize that the only record we have of Jesus is that contained in the four gospels. There is absolutely nothing else worthy of credence concerning him. Hence, if you will refer to them, you will find the answer to your question. Read Matthew xxvii, 46 and 50; Mark xv, 34 and 37; Luke xxiii, 46; and John xix, 28 and 30. You will find the four accounts do not agree. As John says, in the same chapter, that he was an eye-witness, it would seem probable that his account is the more reliable.

Washington's First Election.

"Please explain how Gen. Washington was unanimously elected first President of the United States, and at the same time John Adams was chosen Vice President, as the constitution at that time provided that the one receiving the highest number of electoral votes was declared President, and the one receiving the next highest Vice President. It seems that if Washington was unanimously elected there would have been no next highest."—G. E. S., Jupiter, N. C.

There were but ten states voted at this election, Rhode Island, North Carolina and New York not voting. Each elector voted for two persons. Each cast one of his votes for Washington, but there were eleven different persons voted for along with him. There were 69 electors. Washington received 69 votes, John Adams 34, and the remaining 35 votes were scattered among ten candidates.

The Earth's Motion.

W. R., Hesperia, Mich.: Without printing the calculation given in your question, let us state that the motion of the earth in its orbit around the sun is variable. The nearer the sun, the faster the earth's orbital motion, and the reverse. The average velocity of the earth's orbital motion is, in round numbers, 68,000 miles per hour, or 19 miles per second.

The motion of the earth, along with the sun and the entire solar system, is 44 miles per second, or 1,382,000,000 miles per year.

The motion of light-waves through the ether is 186,000 miles per second. The visible universe is so great in dimensions that light requires 10,000 years to cross its diameter.

Copyright.

"Is it a violation of the copyright law to publish in a book, poems or other selections, taken from a book for which a copyright has been obtained?"—C. W. T., Burns Mill, Tenn.

Most certainly. When a book is copyrighted, the copyright protects each original poem, chapter, etc., in the volume, so long as the term of the copyright holds.

Concrete, or Grout.

I have a gravel bed on my farm in which the stones run from the size of a marble to that of a man's fist; also plenty of good sand. Can you give me directions how to build a grout house? Is there not a good, reliable work on building grout houses that I can buy? If so please give me the title of same."—C. E. M., Coon Rapids, Iowa.

If you wish to use gravel that coarse in concrete, or grout, you will probably have to purchase a stone crusher to reduce the stones to the proper size. Besides, you can see that a smooth, curved pebble has not the binding power of a rough-surfaced angular block. We cannot recommend any particular work on this subject for two reasons: First, the editor of the bureau is not allowed to publish such statements, as each of them would be a very valuable free advertisement; second, because his personal knowledge of the subject dates back several years. During that time there has been much progress with which he is not acquainted. Your bookseller should be able to give you the address of publishers of industrial books, who are all located in New York, or you might address a letter of inquiry to the editor of the Scientific American, New York city. The writer is a believer in the concrete system of construction. He knows of houses erected in 1856 and the three succeeding years which are as solid today as they were when they were built. The French have made great advances in this system of construction, and if you will inquire for books on the Beton-Coignet system of concrete building, you will get the best from French sources.

The Campbellites.

"Will you please tell me who was the founder of what is known as the Campbellite or Christian church, and at what date and where?"—C. B., Deep Valley, West Virginia.

Alexander Campbell was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1786, died in West Virginia, in 1866. He emigrated to America in 1809, two years after his father, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, near Bethany, W. Va., which later became his home and where he died. For a time he was pastor of a Presbyterian church, but soon separated from that denomination on the ground that the Bible should be the sole creed of the church. He failed to recognize the fact that all denominations base their faith on the Bible, and the only difference is how to interpret its records. To illustrate this, the two great political parties of this country disagree on certain radical principles, but claim that their view is supported by the national constitution. Their differences are simply a question of interpretation. So with the different Christian faiths and creeds. He became a Baptist in 1812, but still protested against formal creeds. He and his followers were excluded from the Baptist communion some years later, and in 1827 began to form themselves into a separate church. On the slavery question Mr. Campbell maintained that institution was tolerated in the Bible, and that slaveholding should not be made a test for communion.

Waterproofing.

"Will you please give me a recipe for making muslin waterproof."—D. M., Greensburg, Kan.

The following formula is said to be successful on either cotton or woolen goods. We have never tried it, of course, because it is much cheaper to buy ready-made waterproof garments. Take 2¼ pounds of alum and dissolve in 10 gallons of boiling water. Then, in a separate vessel, dissolve 2¼ pounds of acetate of lead in 10 gallons of boiling water. Then mix the two solutions. Now take the cloth and work it in this solution, squeezing it by handsful, time and again, until it is certain that every portion of it has been penetrated again and again by the liquid. Then it is wrung out and dried in the open air, or in a warm apartment. Then it is well washed in cold, pure water and dried again. Then it is fit for use. It is said to shed the water "like the feathers on a duck's back."

Experiments With Malaria.

"Some time ago I read in the papers of two young men who went to the unhealthiest place in the world, somewhere in Italy, I believe, in the interest of science. It stated that they took desperate chances, and I think it spoke of mosquitoes as the cause of disease and death. Can you give the facts and results, if any, in your valuable paper?"—J. W. G., Dunning, Neb.

Adjacent to the city of Rome is a large area of low, level, swampy land, called the Campagna, which was densely populated two thousand years or more ago, by an agricultural population. In the centuries that followed from the decay and fall of Rome, once the mistress of the world, these plains became depopulated, because of their unhealthiness. The "Roman fever" has been, for centuries, the bane of that region, and of Rome itself. It is a malignant malarial fever, and was supposed to be caused by the vapors arising from the swampy lands of the Campagna, especially in the evening. So fixed is this belief in the minds of the ignorant peasantry that they will not go out after sunset upon the low plains about Rome.

The investigations made by the medical staff in Cuba, after the ignorant Spaniards were driven from that island, proved that yellow fever was due entirely to the mosquito; that this insect became infected with the germs of that disease, and communicated them to any person bitten by an infected insect. Hence it followed that if one took precautions not to be bitten by mosquitoes, he could not contract yellow fever. And the further investigations proved this to be true.

If this were true of yellow fever, why might it not be true of malarial fever? And as the so-called "Roman fever" was known to be simply a very virulent malarial fever. Two English medical men determined to make the test, by living on the Campagna during the midsummer months, the deadliest of the year. They had constructed a light cottage, every window and door of which was well guarded by fine wire screens, which would not permit a mosquito to pass.

In this they lived and slept through the entire summer, their only precautions being that they warded off all possible attacks of mosquitoes. They and their servants came through without the slightest illness. Thus they proved that malaria in all its forms is, like yellow fever, communicated by mosquito bites.

Rhode Island's Capitals.

"Why were two capitals in Rhode Island—Providence and Newport?"—E. M. P., Gustavus, O.

If you had taken the trouble to borrow a school history of the United States from the nearest neighbor schoolboy, and looked up the settlement of the colonies, you would have discovered that, in 1636, Roger Williams made a settlement which he called Providence; and that, in 1638, William Coddington and others made another settlement on the Island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett bay, at Newport; and that in 1663, King Charles II. granted a charter which combined the two into one colony, called "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Both Providence and Newport wanted to be the capital, and the dispute was ended by having the legislature meet alternately in the two cities, thus giving the state two capitals. This foolishness was ended within the past five years by the erection of a splendid state house at Providence, and making it the only capital. The same thing was true of Connecticut, as between Hartford and New Haven.

Benjamin Harrison's Wives.

E. B., Tilden, Neb.: Benjamin Harrison was first married to Caroline Lavinia Scott, who graduated from the female seminary at Oxford, O., in 1852, the same year that Mr. Harrison took his degree at Miami university, located in the same town. They were married the next year. They had two children—Russell, a son, and Mary, a daughter, who married Robert J. McKee. Mrs. Harrison died at the White House during her husband's presidential term. After he had retired to private life, he married a second time. The only child by this marriage was a little daughter, who now lives with her mother in the Harrison homestead at Indianapolis.

Gen. Alger.

"In an editorial in the Weekly Blade of October 2, entitled 'Alger Endorsed,' you assert that he was twice governor of Michigan. Now as 'one can't prove a thing as ain't so,' you cannot prove the assertion. I 'jump in' because I know you always want the right. I lived in Michigan 50 years, and have known Gen. Alger since 1860. I voted for him for governor once, and no more, for the very good reason that he declined to be a candidate for a second term."—E. G. D. H., Coquille, Ore.

We are obliged for the pointing out of the error. We try to be accurate, but once in a while the editor makes a slip, even as other men.

The Forbidden City.

"What and where is the Forbidden City, and why is it thus called?"—S. M., North Bend, Neb.

Pekin is the capital of China. It consists of two separate cities—the Manchu or northern city, and the Chinese or southern city. The circuit of the two cities is 21 miles, and their area is nearly 26 square miles. The Manchu city has, in its center, the Purple or Forbidden City, so called because entrance is forbidden to all who have not official connection with the imperial court. It is nearly 2¼ miles in circuit, and in it are the palaces of the emperor, empress and other members of the imperial family. At the time of the capture of Pekin by the allies, The Blade printed a map of Pekin, with a full description.

Canning Fruit.

"Who invented the process of canning fruit, and when?"—G. W. C., Mobile, Miss.

We are indebted to Pompeii for the industry commonly called "canning fruit." Many years ago, when the excavations at this places were just beginning, jars of preserved figs were discovered in store rooms of the various palaces and houses. On opening the jars the figs were found in a perfect state of preservation. On investigation it was found that the figs had been put into the jars in a heated state, a small opening left for the steam to escape and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and soon after fruit canning was introduced into the United States, the process used being the same as that in vogue at Pompeii 20 centuries before. During the civil war the fruit canning factories of this country were greatly increased in number and facilities, owing to the demand for canned goods for the soldiers' use.

Christmas Cards.

"Please tell us what was the origin of Christmas cards, and whether they are still in fashion?"—G. M., Middletown, O.

Christmas cards first appeared in England in 1846. Mr. J. C. Harsley, R. A., made the first designs, which was three panels, bordered with a trellis of rustic work. In the middle was a family party representing three generations enjoying their Christmas feast. To the right and left were figures representing "Charity," who was "feeding the hungry," and "clothing the naked." The greeting, "A Merry Christmas and a happy new year to you," completed the design. This card was suggested to the artist by Sir Henry Cole, an Englishman, but it proved a failure so far as popularity was concerned. Fourteen years later the card once more saw the light, with several energetic publishing houses backing it. Artists of high repute made special designs for these new cards and no money was spared in reproducing them. In 1883, the Christmas card received another kind of treatment, and during that year we had bric-a-brac specimens, much bejewelled and begemmed, the legends of the real Christmas story apparently being lost sight of. Since then, Christmas cards have been slowly declining in popular favor, and they are no longer considered necessary, as they were formerly.

Paul and John.

"How long after Christ's death was it when Paul and John wrote their parts of the New Testament?"—J. W. S., Spring Hill, Kan.

You have asked us one of the most difficult questions possible. In those days it was not customary, as it is with us, to date letters, and, had it been, there was no common era, recognized by everybody, as there is to-day, and, although Paul claimed his right as a Roman citizen to appeal to Caesar (that is, to the emperor at Rome), as is stated in Acts xxv, 11, he did not date his letters to the churches or to individuals as Roman citizens did—"anno urbe condita," that is, "from the founding of the city"—which means, of course, the city of Rome. Therefore, we are compelled to figure out the dates from circumstances mentioned in his various letters, so far as we are able.

The birth of St. Paul is placed, by the best Christian chronologists, at about A. D. 10. That is, accepting the usual theory that the birth of Christ was the beginning of A. D. 1, he was 10 years old when Paul was born. Paul's first appearance in the Scriptural narrative is in connection with the stoning of Stephen, as related in Acts vii, 58; viii, 1. This event is believed to have occurred about A. D. 38. The next date in Paul's history, which any one is able to fix with any certainty is the journey made by Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem, to discuss with the mother church there, the attempt made to impose upon Gentile converts the Mosaic ritual, including circumcision. Different authorities place this event from A. D. 47 to A. D. 55, but the date most accepted is A. D. 50. This was 17 years after the crucifixion, if we accept the usual date for the latter event. It is believed that he arrived in Rome in the spring of A. D. 61.

As for St. John he remained at Jerusalem for a time after the ascension, and thenceforward the Scriptures are silent concerning his history. The traditions are, however, that he lived in Ephesus and Asia Minor. According to St. Jerome he was arrested by command of the proconsul, taken to Rome, tried on the charge of being a Christian and banished to the island of Patmos, in the year A. D. 95. He was released after the death of the Roman emperor Domitian, and died in the reign of Trajan, at a very advanced age. According to the fathers, his gospel was written at Ephesus or at Patmos in the latter years of the first Christian century.

Caesar, Kaiser, Czar.

"Who was the first ruler styled Caesar in ancient Rome, and their names in regular order? Are kaiser and czar the same word with different spelling?"—J. W. C., Middlebury, N. H.

Caesar, the title of the Roman emperors and of the heirs to the throne, was originally the name of a patrician family of Julia gens, claiming to be descended from Iulus, the son of Aeneas. Octavian bore the name as the adopted son of the great Julius Caesar, and handed it down to his own adopted son, Tiberius, after whom it was borne by Caligula, Claudius and Nero. Although the Caesarian family proper became extinct with Nero, the title caesar was part of the style of the succeeding emperors, usually between imperator and the personal name. When the Emperor Hadrian adopted Aelius Verus, A. D. 136, the latter was permitted to take the title of caesar, and from this time in the western, and afterward in the eastern, empire, it was borne by the heir apparent to the throne, while Augustus continued to be the exclusive name of the reigning emperor.

The name caesar reappears in the czar (or tsar) of Russia, in the kaiser of the "Holy Roman Empire" and the modern empire of Germany; also in the Kaisar-i-hind or emperor of India.

The Alaska Purchase.

"Please tell us briefly the facts about the purchase of Alaska from Russia."—Teacher, Manila, P. I.

As early as 1859 unofficial communications passed between the Russian and American governments, relative to the possible transfer of the territory of Alaska. It was understood that Russia was anxious to dispose of this property, which he well knew that she could not defend in the case of war. Immediately upon the close of our civil war Mr. Seward determined to secure the purchase of the territory by the United States. He was firmly convinced that if the United States did not make an offer for it it would in a few years pass into the possession of England. Definite negotiations on the subject were therefore opened with the Russian minister at Washington, and March 23, 1870, Secretary Seward offered $7,200,000 for the territory on condition that the cession should be "free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other." The minister, two days later, returned answer that he thought the terms would be satisfactory to his government. Secretary Seward then discussed the subject with President Johnson, who gave his approval. On the 29th word was received from St. Petersburg stating that the czar would cede the territory for $7,200,000 in gold. At 4 o'clock the next morning the treaty was signed by the two ministers without further discussion. In May the treaty was ratified by congress, there being but one question in that body on the matter, and that was whether under the constitution money could lawfully be appropriated for the purchase of outside territory. This question being referred to the judiciary and there decided in the affirmative, the appropriation was made, and October 18, 1867, the formal transfer of the territory was made.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"We are to study the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson in our club this winter. Will you kindly give us abrief sketch of his life?"—W. W. G., Lexington, Ky.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. In his eighth year, on the death of his father, he was sent to one of the public grammar schools of that city, and soon qualified to enter the Latin school. He entered Harvard in 1817 and graduated in August, 1821. His first attempts at literary composition were mdae while in the Latin school. Although records do not show that Mr. Emerson held high rank in his class, yet he received a Bowdoin prize twice for dissertations and another prize for declamation. He was also the poet of his class on class day. For five years he taught school. In 1862 he was "appointed to preach" by the Middlesex Association of Preachers. His health failing, he went south, spending the winter in Florida and South Carolina. In March, 1829, he was ordained as colleague of Henry Ware at the Second Unitarian church of Boston. He was the eighth in succession of a consecutive line of ministers. In December, 1832, he sailed for Europe and remained abroad nearly a year. It was on his return, and during the winter of 1833-34, that Mr. Emerson began his career as a lecturer, his first lecture being on the subject of "Water" at the Mechanics' institute, in Boston. In 1840 The Dial, a quarterly, was published, Emerson appearing among the distinguished editors of the periodical. His essays have been collected and published under different titles, as have his other writings. A revised edition of his complete works was first published in 1869. He also delivered many unpublished addresses on topics of public interest. His observations on society, on manners, on character, on institutions, are characterized by keen penetration. It is said that he does not prove, but announces, aiming directly at the intelligence of his readers, without striving to extract a reluctant assent to force of argument. Occasionally he purchases expression at the expense of clearness, but the singular beauty and significance of his language are often remarkable. His writings and lectures gave rise to what is known as the Emersonian, or Concord School of Philosophy. His writings in their order of publication are as follows: "Nature," 1836; "Poems," 1840; "Essay," first series 1841, second series 1847; "Miscellanies," consisting of collegiate and other addresses, most of which had already been printed in The Dial, 1850; "May Day and Other Poems," 1867; "Letters and Social Aims," 1875. Mr. Emerson died in Concord, April 27, 1882, and is buried in the cemetery there.

Miscellaneous.

O. E. V., Dayton, O.: It was a case of careless writing.

C. B., Lavinia, Ia.: Turpentine, liberally applied, will remove paint from glass.

B. M. S., Waterford, Pa.: We can find no reference to any person of that name.

J. S. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.: We do not know. Your representative in Congress can find out for you.

G. W., Bushnell, N. C.: We never heard of any such incident, but it may have occurred.

S. L. D., Berry Station, Ala.: If you mean anthracite coal, it has never been dutiable under any tariff law up to the present time.

H. B., Theresa, Fla.: Frank James, the outlaw, is still living. Last year he was a starter for horse races. Where he is now we do not know.

E. P., Trenton, Mo.: We are sorry to say we do not know of any such book we can recommend. It is better and cheaper to advise with a lawyer.

C. C. P., Martinsburg, W. Va.: Thorough soaking with gasoline, and good rubbing with a toothbrush, will remove grease from a coat collar.

J. G. B., Murfreesboro, Tenn.: The passage in Hebrews 1, 3, means that our sins are purged or purified away by repentence and baptism, nothing else.

E. R. K., Kalamazoo, Mich.: Any editor in your city will let you see a newspaper directory, from which you can get the information. It is of no value to the mass of our subscribers.

A. B., Bowling Green, O.: Please remember that Donnelly's "Ragnarok" is a work of fiction, and of no scientific value. No one knows whether a comet ever collided with Jupiter or not.

M. C. L., Palenville, N. Y.: The words sun and moon are not proper nouns, and therefore should not be capitalized. There is an infinity of suns in the universe, and the planets of our solar system have a number of moons.

L. A. B., Springfield, Neb.: The stamp on your sword is translated thus: "Master of Arms of ——, January, 1877." The word where we have placed a dash we cannot understand. The mark is probably that of the government inspector.

The Pole in View.

"So Peary didn't discover the north pole after all, did he?"

"Why didn't he?" "In his interview he says he had that object in view."—Boston Courier.

A DOCTOR'S JOKE.

A Good Prescription for the Patient of the Sort.

Frau X., an invalid lady, attended by her maid, arrived recently at a well known "cure" resort in Germany, and proceeded on the morning after her arrival to call on a doctor recommended by her Berlin physician, whose name we will also suppress. She presented her letter of recommendation, which the medical man read after hearing from the patient her version of an interminable list of ailments from which she declared she was suffering. He shook his head, felt her pulse and examined her heart, and then turned to the letter, which purported to be the physician's description of her maladies. The letter read as follows: "Rup, fens, lediega, N. S. ord, ent, li, chihrist, nixzi, chen. Sieihra, berdi, efed, ernein, zei, tez, welmo, nateru, hehatun, dervi, elle, icht, ges. und, et. Versta.—N. D. E. N." The doctor perused the lines again, and saw that the letters when put in their proper order ran as follows: "Rupfen sie die gans ordenlicht, ihr ist nix. Ziehen sie ihr aber die federn enzeln aus, sher langsam, damit so ihr gotte zwei monate ruhe hat und er veilleicht gesundet. Verstanden?" In English these words mean: "Pluck the old goose thoroughly well. There is nothing the matter with her. But pull out the feathers one by one, very slowly, so that her husband may have a couple of months' rest, by which means he may perhaps be restored to health. Do you understand?"

The doctor turned again to his patient, felt her pulse, shook his head, and with a still more anxious expression of face gave his advice. "My good lady, your malady is indeed of a very serious nature, but it is not at all dangerous. You must go through a severe cure here for at least two months. You must rise at 6 o'clock in the morning—take a walk for an hour before breakfast on an empty stomach—after breakfast lie down for an hour, but without reading or speaking. You will take a bath every day, and lie down for an hour afterward and remain perfectly quiet. Every three days you may omit the bath—after a very light and simple lunch (and all your meals are to be light and simple) you are to have another hour of absolute repose. In the afternoon you can read light literature or attend a concert in the open air. Wine and spirits are strictly prohibited. For one or two hours before going to bed you are to do Swedish gymnastics. For your supper you may have cold meat and a glass of tea. At 8:30 you must go to bed."

"Oh! but that is dreadful," rejoined the patient. "And am I to go through this for eight weeks?" "No, for two months, after which time, if you conscientiously follow out my instructions, I guarantee that nobody will believe that you have ever been ill. Nobody will recognize you again, and your husband will receive you with joyful astonishment. You and he will be grateful to me for the change!"—London Telegraph.

ABOUT ANIMALS.

An English periodical says: The instinct whereby wild creatures detect those of the human species who are likely to be hostile to them and those who may be regarded as harmless is of so subtle a quality that it almost appears to partake of the nature of metaphysics. In the nesting season plovers will actually buffet the angler who is fishing too close to their broods; but by the date of the shooting season they would not allow him to get within two fields of them. The wood pigeon seems to know exactly the range of the modern fowling piece and will flash boldly past at an interval of 100 yards and upward, but is careful quickly to put a tree between himself and a sportsman if disturbed at any range within gunshot. The fox knows that he is sacred from guns and will audaciously seize a fallen pheasant and decamp with it within twenty paces of a retriever; he is quite aware that the latter is no foxhound.

No one can see the elephants at work at Rangoon, securing and piling into stacks the logs of teakwood which are floated down the Irrawaddy river from the great forests of the interior, without forming a high opinion of their utility as workers. Day after day they work in the yards, pushing and pulling the logs and conveying them to the places where they are built up, with apparently human intelligence. When required to drag huge weights a long rope is used and they will put enormous energy into the business leaning forward with their heads almost on the ground and kneeling to the strain. Lighter loads they move by means of a loop of rope round the log, which they take in their teeth and half pull, half carry it on their tusks into its place.—Chicago News.

OF A HORSE RACE.

It was a good day for the layers. Only two short-priced favorites won.

The ground was mucky and accounted, maybe, for some startling performances.

It was the in-and-out running that kept you guessing. In the first card, Miss Guffy was well thought of by her stable, but a plunge on Handicap and a steady play on Wales boosted her price from fives to eights.

Marr, who was up, negotiated turns beautifully. It was a wild scramble to the first, but the leaders swung wide, giving him the rail, and he was the wire pioneer in a white heat drive, Handicap securing the place and Wales toiling along in the ruck.

Briar's record as a bad actor put Balls in as reigning favorite at 4 to 3, but at no time was he menacing. Briar landing first money under a pull.—Kansas City Independent.

A Comparison.

"How'd ye like the lecturer at the town hall last night, Sly"

"Great. He was a Boston feller, an' I swan, I never laughed so hard in my life. He knew more long words than a negro minstrel."—Baltimore American.

I Will Cure You of
Rheumatism
Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for November 2. The Cities of Refuge.—Josh. xx:1-9. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—After Caleb received his portion, the bounds of the tribe of Judas were fixed. Ephraim and the half tribe of Manasseh were located next (Josh. xvi and xvii). The congregation then removed from Gilgal to Shiloh, where the tabernacle was set up (Josh. xviii:1). The remainder of the land was divided into seven parts unto the supervision of a commission of three from each tribe (Josh. xviii:8), and the assignment was made by lot in this order—to Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulon, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali and Dan. When all this was accomplished Joshua selected for his possession the city of Timnath-Serah, in Mount Ephraim, within the bounds of his own tribe (Josh. xix:50). There he established his home, and there some seventeen years after, he died and was buried (Josh. xxiv:30). The division of the land having been completed, so that all the tribes knew their appointed dwelling places, attention was directed to civil regulations designed for the general good. These were adjusted before the separation that there might be common modes of justice.

DIVINE.—In this task nothing new was attempted. There was no call for a legislative body to make laws. Doubtless there could have been assembled out of all the tribes good and wise men worthy of confidence, who would have been able to define human relations and duties in a series of statutes. And it is probable that the people would have accepted the deliverances of such a body. But the government of Israel did not derive its "power from the consent of the governed." God had set these people apart for himself (Psalm xxxiii:12). He proposed not only to construct their religious institutions, but also to regulate their political affairs. It was to be a divine state, in many respects superior to every other (Deut. iv:8), and in some particulars a model for after times, but above all other considerations it was to be adapted to the future of God's people. Hence at the foot of Sinai the general features of the Hebrew Commonwealth were made known to Moses (Ex. xxi:1), and by him reduced to writing. Having entered the promised land, it only remained for the people to learn and apply what Moses had written (Deut. vi:6).

HOMICIDE.—The first thing ordered to be done was in the interest of human life, always a matter of primary importance in civil society. As in the American declaration the right to live is mentioned before every other right, so in the decalogue the first offense against man is the taking of life (Ex. xx:13). At the time of the settlement there was great need to enact laws on this point. For more than forty years the Israelites had been under military rule, accustomed to scenes of blood. Now they would separate and enter into the pursuits of peace. There would be greater provocation and less restraint. Individual interests would be subordinate to the spirit of unity, cooperation and mutual forbearance. Life might be put in jeopardy in two ways—by the intentional malicious attack of another, and by accident. The former had been the subject of legislation. The murderer found no mercy in the code of Moses. Following the covenant of Noah (Gen. ix:6), he must be put to death (Lev. xxiv:17), but only after trial (Numb. xxxiv:30). The intentional homicide might even be taken from the altar (Ex. xxi:14). The land polluted, could be cleansed only by the blood of the slayer (Numb. xxxv:33).

AVENGER.—A custom prevailing in the oriental world rendered legislation necessary in behalf of accidental killing. Before the Mosaic era the nearest of kin must avenge the death of a slain relative. This practice, still common among Arabs, may have grown out of the brotherly spirit, or it may have been inferred from laws divinely imposed (Gen. ix:5), making every man the keeper of his fellow (Gen. iv:9). While allowable and suitable under a simple form of society like the patriarchal, this mode of retribution could not be permitted without restraint in a state of advanced civilization. The spirit of revenge must be curbed, or many innocent persons may suffer. To effect this six cities were appointed as asylums to the involuntary slayer. This regulation had been anticipated very early in the history of the chosen people (Ex. xxi:13), and mentioned repeatedly (Numb. xxxv:11; Deut. xix:13). It was one of the matters to be adjusted by Joshua, which had been enjoined in the writings of Moses, named before, but arranged after the conquest.

WESTERN.—Three of those cities were on the west of the Jordan. Kedesh was located in the extreme north, about twenty-five miles in a direct line from the sea of Galilee (Judges iv:10). Its king is named among the thirty-one (Josh. xii:22), subdued by Joshua. Shechem was in the central part, in Mount Ephraim. This was a very ancient town, receiving its name before the time of Jacob (Gen. xxxiv:2). It was the place of final assemblage when Joshua blessed Israel (Josh. xxiv:1). It afterward became noted in national annals (Judges ix:1). There Rehoboam was made king (2 Chron. x:1). Kirjath-Arba, in the tribe of Judah, was in the hill country of the south, also a very old town (Numb. xiii:22), deriving its name from a great man among the Anakims (Josh. xiv:15). Afterward it was called Hebron from one of the sons of Kohath (1 Chron. vi:2). There Abram lived (Gen. xiii:18), and Sarah died (Gen. xxiii:2). There David reigned for seven years (2 Chron. ii:1). These three cities—Kedesh, Shechem and Hebron, divided the west Jordan country into nearly equal parts.

EASTERN.—The three cities east of the Jordan had been named by Moses while Israel was encamped on that side of the river (Deut. iv:41-43). Joshua's part, therefore, consisting in reaffirming what Moses had done. There was one city in each of the three eastern tribes. Bezir was designated in the tribe of Reuben. It was situated on the plain of Moab, east of the middle of the dead sea, about ten miles distant from that body of water. Ramoth was in Mount Gilead, in the tribe of Gad, adjoining Reuben on the north. The city was about fifteen miles from the Jordan, nearly opposite Shechem. Gilead was the objective point in Jacob's flight (Gen. xxxi:21), the scene of many important events (2 Chron. xviii:28), famed for its spices and ointments (Gen. xxxvii:25), and (Jer. viii:22). Golan in Bashan was in Manasseh, a mountainous region (Ps. lxviii:15), thirty-five miles distant from the sea of Galilee. The conquest of this place by Moses (Numb. xxi:33), was regarded as one of the most notable events in his military career, and was afterward celebrated in sacred song (Psalm cxxxvi:20). Bezir, Ramoth and Golan were all conspicuous towns.

FLEEING.—These six cities were under the special care of the Levite (Numb. xxx:15), which fact increased their value for the purposes named. When a man accidently killed another he must leave all and flee thither. The greatest distance from any point of the land would not exceed fifty miles and that might be covered in half a day, or in less time by a strong man, fleet of foot. To facilitate the passage the roads to these cities were kept clear (Deut., xix:3), and finger posts were erected at every turning point, marked "refuge." The rabbis affirm that the Sanhedrin in after years appointed various helps to the refugee, among others two students at law to accompany him to the city and befriend him on the way and on his arrival. How long these cities were continued for the refugee is not known, but they were certainly in use in the time of David, 400 years after (2 Sam., xiv:11). The fleeing homicide, overtaken in the way, might be slain by the avenger, but once within the walls of the city no one could lift a hand against him.

PROTECTION.—The city of refuge afforded only provisional security to the manslayer. On arrival at the gate of the city, which was the place of administering justice (Ruth iv:1-2), he must declare his cause to the elders (verse 4), and they would remand him, under safe conduct, for trial to the city where the offense was committed. There the case would be adjudged, according to the regulations for determining accidental killing (Numb. xxxv:22-23). If in that hearing he was deemed to be guilty of murder, he was delivered to the avenger for execution. But, if found innocent, he would be sent again to the city of refuge to which he had fled, where he must remain at the expense of the community until the death of the high priest, after which he might go forth free. But, if he went out before the high priest's death, he might be slain by the avenger (Numb. xxxv:25-26). This confinement in the city of refuge was partly in the nature of punishment, for the man was kept from his family and his business. Thereby a public testimony was made to the sanctity of human life, and to the abhorrence of blood shedding. Even accidental killing was a crime.

TEACHING.—Many expositors have regarded the city of refuge a type of Christ who saves the sinner. At least in one place in Scripture such use has evidently been made of it. (Heb., vi:18). And yet that feature must not be pressed. The fugitive to the city, unlike the sinner, was free from evil motive, and while in the city was confined partly for security, but partly to disadvantage and loss. This item of history and law may be best used to show how revealed religion improves man's temporal affairs. It appoints institutions that elevate and bless. It checks private passion and places individual rights under the care of society as such. Religion, the worship and service of God, promotes civilization, makes a man amenable to law, that law to be administered by duly constituted authorities. The enaction of Moses and Joshua for the manslayer was the beginning of a long series of beneficent provisions by which the customs of semi-civilization were gradually changed into the permanent forms of modern life.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

Vinton, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the county, and consulted another. NONE OF THEM SUSPECTED THAT THE CAUSE OF MY TROUBLE WAS KIDNEY DISEASE. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed ninety pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds, and am keeping house for my husband and brother. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott.) Gertrude Warner Scott

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

KEEPING TOO WARM.

In all efforts to strengthen the general system—to produce a "strong constitution," as the saying goes—the fact must be borne in mind that the body is no stronger than its weakest part. As an enemy would attack a broken gate in a fortified town so will the germs of disease attack the feeblest outposts of the system.

This mistake of uneven care of the body is one often made by well meaning people with regard to the skin. Perhaps there is no one thing so often to blame for bronchitis, for instance, as an overloaded, unventilated skin. The amount of work the skin will do is largely a matter of practice. In animals and savages the skin reacts quickly to changes of temperature, and one reason why countrymen are more robust than townsmen is that the countryman's skin is exercised from early youth, is hardened gradually and naturally, and needs no artificial methods. The town man, on the other hand, lives too much in the even temperature of rooms, and is always more or less protected by built up streets, and so his skin is never called upon to do its share of work in regulating the heat of the body.

A most important part of the cold water treatment is the subsequent rubbing. The cold water produces a powerful contraction of the skin vessels and when afterward the skin is well rubbed and the body exercised these vessels dilate; they breathe and a feeling of warmth and well being follows. All this keeps the skin up to its normal duties, and it then reacts quickly to the changes to which it is exposed.

One word more, small children are usually bathed in water much too hot. A bath thermometer should be an invariable adjunct of the nursery, and the temperature should not be tested by the mother's or nurse's elbow, as is so often the case. The water should never be above 95 degrees, and after the first few months should be reduced gradually to 90 degrees and lower.—Youth's Companion.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Nibsy (fiercely)—Yer ought ter be ashamed uv yerself—punchin' a little kid like dat! Why don't yer punch somebody yer own size an' weight?

Swipsey—Huh! An' have de gang holler "Fake!" an' roon me reputation for ever?—Puck.

"My!" exclaimed the old lady who was taking her first trolley ride. "I should think it would be mighty dangerous workin' on these cars all the time. Ain't you 'feared o' the 'lectricity strikin' ye?"

"No'm," he replied, as he took her nickel, and neglected to ring it up on the register, "you see I'm not a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

"I'm happy to tell you, madam," said the lawyer to the wife of the railway accident's victim, "that your husband can recover."

"Oh, doctor, I'm so thankful——"

"Madam, I am a lawyer, not a doctor, and I have reference to damages, not health. He, of course, cannot live."—Houston Post.

"Now, madam," began the K. C., "please repeat the slanderous statements made by the defendant on this occasion just as you heard them."

"Oh, they are unfit for any respectable person to hear," was the emphatic response, as she looked indignantly at the barrister.

"Then," said the K. C., coaxingly, "suppose you just whisper them to the judge."—London Answers.

Labor Troubles.

Strikes are increasing everywhere,
We hear of many cases,
And even lightning, I declare,
Has struck in several places.
—Philadelphia Press.

NOVEL TELEGRAPHY.

British Company Sends 300 Words a Minute Over One Wire.

A new and advanced system of telegraphing has been on trial between Edinburgh and the London Central Telegraph office with satisfactory results.

The system is the invention of Mr. Donald Murray, an Australian journalist, and is already in practical working in New York, while the German government is experimenting with a set of instruments. A Daily Chronicle representative was fortunate in securing interviews with both the inventor and Mr. Roberts, of the postal engineer in chief's department. The former explained the instruments in working in the "Scottish" operating room, and as the ordinary telegraphing relays, lines and batteries are used the characteristics of the Murray system were easily recognizable. Briefly and devoid of technicality it may be said that the message to be transmitted is placed before an operator working what appears to be a typewriter, having the usual lettered and figured keys, its speed depending upon the operator's capability. A half-inch paper tape passing through the machine is doted with punctures representing letters and words. Upon the message being completed thus the tape is fed into the telegraphic transmitter, where it is signaled to its destination at the rate of 100 words a minute. By the ordinary duplex system this may be increased to 300 a minute, and over a distance of 1,000 miles a rate of at least 100 words can be maintained.

At the receiving office, as the punctured tape flows out, it is carried into a machine worked by hand, and the message, printed in clear type upon the ordinary telegraph forms, is ready for delivery. If necessary, 15 or 20 copies may be manifolded by the same operation. The receiving instrument works with extraordinary rapidity, the punctures, representing letters and spelling out words, being made at top speed at the rate of 80 a second, or 4,800 a minute. At this speed, as might be imagined, several clerks are required to collect the tape and turn its symbols into plain print, while at the transmitting end three extra fast typists are kept going puncturing and feeding in the tape. It is claimed that the simplicity of the Murray system is its chief claim to attention, and the French and Austrian authorities are now in communication with the young inventor.

Speaking officially, Mr. Roberts stated that the tests have been "very satisfactory." "We are now making," he said, "in our workshops the apparatus for two complete circuits. One set is already completed and has been installed at Edinburgh and the Central Telegraph Office, London, for practicing purposes—i. e., learning to manipulate the typewriter perforator. On two occasions this week we have got through to Edinburgh to prove the apparatus, etc., and the system will later on be brought into commercial use. There is no doubt that it will reduce the cost of transmission, for its main advantage is that no particular skill is required to work it. An operating room installed with these instruments could be supervised by one skilled operator, in case of anything getting out of order, while the actual workers would be merely smart typists and clerks."—London Chronicle.

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1 pair stylish lace shoes [illegible]
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1 suit of underwear [illegible]
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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 150,000

NOTICE TO NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS

During the latter part of this month we shall mail to every subscriber whose time expires in November, a proposition for renewal and clubs. This proposition will be so favorable that it should bring a response from each one. It should be in the hands of every November subscriber by the first day of the month. We give this notice in order to ask all who may be overlooked to do us the favor to write us for a duplicate, if not in hand by November 1st. No one should fail to promptly accept one of the several offers we make.

PREMIUM LACE CURTAINS.

Although our offer of Lace Curtains for clubs during October was made rather late in the month, we are receiving a large number of clubs. The curtains due club raisers on that offer will be mailed during the first week in November.

ENGLAND'S SCHOOL BILL.

The educational bill which is creating such a fierce discussion in the English House of Commons is one whose purpose makes free Americans wonder at the lack of advancement of the English people. The bill, in plain terms, provides that all the public schools, supported by the government, shall be under the control of the state church—the Church of England. In other words, nonconformist teachers will not be employed; all must be members of the Anglican church, in order that "religious and moral instruction" may be given the children from the Church of England standpoint. Yet the Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodits, and other Nonconformist Englishmen must pay taxes to support the schools.

The English people—or a large share of them—still labor under the old error that a particular form of religious belief must be taught in order to inculcate morality and right living. They can not see that dogma and morals are separable. They fail to realize that a person may lead a blameless life, doing his whole duty to his fellow men, without being a good Church of England man, or Methodist, or Baptist, or Roman Catholic. They do not realize that moral instruction can be imparted without teaching any creed, or mingling any church's dogmas therewith.

Here in the United States this fact has long been realized. There is no attempt in our public schools to inculcate anything that would be obnoxious to either Protestant or Jew, Roman Catholic or spiritualist, Greek Christian or agnostic, Mohammedan or theosophist. If parents desire their children to learn religious tenets, they must make it their duty to see that such teachings are given, but outside the public schools, and not at public expense. And no one can say that the standard of morality among the American people, educated in such schools, is lower than that among those who were educated in denominational schools, government or private.

The present English ministry, under Mr. Balfour, has decided to stand or fall by this extraordinary bill. The Nonconformists declare that, shall the bill pass, they will refuse to pay taxes for the support of the schools, and that they are prepared to suffer seizure of property and even imprisonment rather than submit to allowing the state church to extend its power and influence by using public money to teach its doctrines to the pupils of the public schools.

BACOLOD'S SULTAN DEFIANT.

The language of diplomacy is scorned by that doughty warrior, the Moro Sultan of Bacolod. He does not deal in involved sentences, whose meaning is smothered in their broidery of fine phrases. His message to Gen. Sumner is as compact and straightforward as it could well be: "The Sultan of Bacolod desires war forthwith. He wishes to retain the religion of Mohammed. Cease sending friendly letters. What we want is war. We do not desire your friendship."

The sultan falls into an error, which is, however, one committed by many worthy people who stand far higher in the scale of civilization than this petty Moro chieftain. He fears that his religion is in danger, and does not seem to recognize the fact which should be patent to all that a religion which cannot survive political changes is hardly worth preserving. No one proposes to interfere with "the religion of Mohammed." Under the American flag, he and all other Moros will have the fullest liberty as to creed and worship.

However, he knows that American rule will bring with it also full liberty of belief and worship to those who do not accept the Koran and its prophet; and he is bitterly opposed to this, of course, for Mohammedanism is intolerant of "infidels," and teaches that it is the highest duty to exterminate them by fire and sword. Without doubt this feeling is what prompted his defiant message to Gen. Sumner.

By the time the latter gets through with him, the sultan will not be so truculent. There is no way of making peace with a man who does not want peace. He wants war, and he should promptly have a drastic dose of it, sufficient to change his views on the subject of not desiring peace.

JOHNSON'S SILLY REASONING.

Tom Johnson, in his circus tour of the state, is having to answer a steadily increasing number of questions about his unpaid taxes. He has adopted a stock answer to these embarrassing queries, which is: "The people of Cleveland evidently don't expect me to pay, because they have elected me to office," and an energetic contemporary, the Cincinnati Times-Star, has a lead-pipe cinch on the eternal verities when it says this reply really means that, "If you are elected to office, you don't have to pay taxes."

But, to go back to the facts as to the unpaid taxes. When the demand was made for the payment of his taxes, Mr. Johnson was living in New York. He was following the example of John R. McLean, and many another politician, in maintaining a nominal "residence" in this state, while his actual habitation was elsewhere. As Mr. Johnson maintained what may be termed a "voting residence" in Cleveland, his taxes should have been paid there. His technical reason for refusing to pay the taxes assessed against him in Cleveland is, that he was at that time a resident of New York, and that he should have been assessed there.

But that plea would damn him with the votes of Ohio, and Mr. Johnson knows that. Hence his injunction suit to restrain the collection of taxes honestly due; hence his employment of every device known to the law to postpone the trial of the case until after the November election, at least. And now he dodges the question with the honest voters of the state, by declaring that, as the people of Cleveland have elected him mayor since that time, they do not expect him to pay, and therefore he will not pay.

He does not tell his inquirers, however, that his unpaid taxes were not an issue in the mayoralty campaign in Cleveland. Not a word was said about them. His campaign was made on three-cent street car fares, to which he pledged himself. Two years have elapsed since then, and Mayor Johnson's pladges to secure a three-cent fare have not been redeemed. So he turned to the question of taxation in the present campaign, supposing that his own unpaid taxes would not be brought up. Now that they are, he dodges the issue, as he has dodged his taxes.

Let some one ask him whether he would have paid his taxes without protest, had the Cleveland assessment been made in New York?

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Every now and then the management of the public schools of this and that city becomes a matter of public discussion and partisan politics. But did you ever notice that nine in nine times out of ten, the quarrel originates over something in the business management, and not in the scholastic control?

In other words, it was a question of the wise or unwise expenditure of the people's money; or, a question of textbooks; or of new buildings or their location; or of the adoption of a heating system, or something of that sort, rather than a dispute over the educational results achieved by the schools themselves.

The October number of that sometimes cranky, but always bright little periodical, the Philistine, conducted by Elbert Hubbard, contains an article, the first two paragraphs whereof are as follows:

> Said a man to me the other day, referring to the son of a certain millionaire: "Poor boy! He can't get along in the public school, so they are obliged to send him away to a private boarding-school."
>
> Just what the difficulty was with the boy, I did not inquire; but the remark clung to me, and I concluded that a boy of 12 who can not get along in a public school is probably a slight departure from the normal—physically, mentally or morally. He is a defective; and so it is necessary to put him under private care and tutorship.

And then the article goes on to discuss the topic thus introduced—the scholastic excellence, measured by results, of the ordinary public schools of the United States. Only a generation ago when the fathers and mothers of the pupils of today were themselves pupils, the private schools were considered the more desirable in every way. Not only because the children of the "common herd" were necessarily excluded by the cost, but because the training in the private school was deemed the more thorough.

But, in the time of one generation a complete change has bene accomplished. This has not been because of any depreciation in private schools, but from the steady betterment of the public schools in everything that can promote the advancement of the pupils. A smaller factor is that mentioned by the Philistine—that the master of the private school, "being human, is more intent on pleasing the parents, than in making men and women of the boys and girls in his charge." The public school can not (and should not) bend itself to the ignorant caprices of parents. It works for the greatest good of the greatest number. So it has come about, within the time of one generation, that the boy or girl who leaves the public school for a private school of the same grade (not to go to college, mind you) is looked upon as one who has not the health, or the physique, or the mental endowments, to keep abreast of the class.

This revolution is a magnificent testimony to the efficiency of the public school system. It is an award of merit to the men and women who teach in the common schools. All honor to them!

FOUR CHEAP BOODLERS.

Four members of the South Omaha, Neb., school board are about the cheapest gang of boodlers that ever sold out the public. They are now under arrest, charged with accepting bribes. There is evidenec to show that they have accepted as low as $2.50 each for special favors in their peculiar line. One of their latest grafts was for $8 each, incredible as it may seem that any man should be willing to risk his reputation and sacrifiec his honor for that paltry sum.

It was common for them, according to affidavits filed by about 40 teachers, to vote an increase of salary, with the understanding that the boodlers were to get the increase for the first month or two. The evidence against the four members under arrest seems conclusive and it is to be hoped that Nebraska's criminal statutes provide punishment adequate to the contemptible character of the crime committed. It is hardly conceivable that there should be a cheaper criminal than a member of a board of education who would sell his influence and his vote, whether the consideration be $2.50 or $250.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

The question whether Congress has enough authority, under the limitations placed upon its power by the national constitution, to deal with the evils of trusts, has been a mooted question for the last decade. The Sherman anti-trust law of 1890 is a Republican measure. Its passage was disparaged by Democrats, on the ground that it would be ineffective, and that it did not go far enough. But when that party elected its President in 1892, and had a majority in both House and Senate, it neither strengthened the Sherman law nor enacted any other legislation. During its lease of power, it left the trusts alone.

It is the opinion of many lawyers notable for their knowledge of constitutional law, that the Sherman law goes as far in the jurisdiction it assumes as Congress has constitutional authority. Their view has been opposed publicly by some Democrats, including Mr. Bryan; but neither he nor the others could point out the constitutional provision under which Congress is authorized to control manufactures. And in the Fifty-second Congress, from March 4, 1893 to March 4, 1895—the House judiciary committee, a Democratic body, made an investigation of trust methods, on which it reported that none of the methods employed by the trust in controlling the production or disposition of their products are in violation of the United States laws, and that "it is clearly settled that the production or manufacture of that which may become a matter of interstate commerce is not commerce, nor can manufacturers of any sort be instruments of commerce within the meaning of the constitution."

As the constitution gives to Congress the power to regulate only commerce between the states, and not in the states themselves; and as the Supreme court has decided that production (or manufacture) is not a part of commerce, the proposition was made to submit to the state legislatures an amendment to the national constitution conferring on Congress full power over all trusts and combinations. This was defeated in the House by Democratic votes.

Now comes Attorney General Knox with the opinion that Congress can, by the exercise of its power over interstate commerce alone, reach the evils complained of. If there is monopoly in the production of a thing which is sold and consumed wholly within a state, Congress can not possibly interfere; but Congress can meet the products of monopoly combines the instant they cross state lines. And here Mr. Knox believes national laws can be enacted which will incidentally regulate these monopolies. That power, or something similar to it, has already been exercised in the enactment of laws prohibiting the shipment of diseased cattle, of explosive compounds, and of pernicious literature.

The Attorney General favors the enactment of such a law. Then he would have the additional requirement of publicity as to the business of all trusts and combinations, and an accompanying law against overcapitalization. The experiment is worth trying. Of course the plan is but an indirect method of reaching the combines. A constitutional grant of power which would enable Congress to reach them directly, in place of legislating concerning interstate commerce in their products, would be far more satisfactory; but it does not seem possible to get the two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress which is necessary. The Democrats still adhere to the old state rights theory.

IN THE CARIBBEAN.

Admiral Dewey declared, on his return from Manila, that "our next war will be with Germany." His experience with the commander of the German fleet in Manila bay may have been the determining factor in forming that opinion: but one cannot help recalling it in connection with affairs in and about the Caribbean sea. Out of the troubles there may eventually come a crisis for the Monroe doctrine, and the United States face the alternative of fighting for it one of the world's great powers or of abandoning it.

Germany already has a squadron in the Caribbean sea ample to protect her interests there, especially as Venezuela has no fleet worth mentioning. Yet she has just ordered three more war vessels to these waters, because of the alleged murder of a German subject on a Venezuelan plantation.

Another significant sign of possible trouble in the Caribbean is that Great Britain has added to her Central and South American squadrons, and mounted the most improved modern guns on her forts at Bermuda, Bahama, Kingston, Santa Lucia, Barbadoes and Georgetown, while a monster floating dock has been sent to Bermuda. At all the stations the stock of coal has been increased, and added facilities made for repairing vessels.

Why this activty on Great Britain's part? It is not because of any possible trouble with us. The theory is broached that should we be involved in a war for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, she would support it, even to the extent of going to war to aid us; and then when the long-anticipated war with Russia comes, she will be in a position to ask our aid. This theory may seem wild and improbable; but stranger things than a war between us and Germany have occurred in the world's history.

Ex-Governor Charles Foster believes this is the last great strike we shall ever have in the United States. Every one sincerely hopes that his prediction may be fulfilled. Strikes like the present one are a great evil and a great danger, and there should be some way of dealing with questions at issue between capital and labor other than the inauguration of what is really a state of civil war.

Twenty years ago there were people who feared the telephone would injure, and finally replace the telegraph. Yet the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph company shows an increase over last year of over $1,700,000 in gross receipts. Telephones are multiplying, yet the telegraph thrives. Each has its own peculiar field.

The settlement of the coal strike will be a sad blow to the party of calamity—the Democratic, of course.

Perhaps the coal operators will now learn the truth of the adage that "harsh words butter no parsnips."

One would suppose a wise politician would now take pattern by President Roosevelt.

It is estimated that Tom Johnson's circus costs $2,500 a day. What a waste of good money!

TOM JOHNSON'S TAXES.

Chairman Dick, of the Republican state committee, is out in another open letter to Tom L. Johnson, this time taking tax dodging for his subject, and asking the Cleveland man a number of very pertinent, but probably very annoying, questions.

General Dick reminds Mr. Johnson that he is making a canvass on a platform which declares that in making assessments "all property should be appraised at not less than its salable value," and that, in his tour of the state he is denouncing public service corporations, which, he accuses of robbing the public by not paying their just share of taxation. And then the General puts this plain question: "Have you, in the past twelve years, paid your just share of taxation?"

Then Gen. Dick reproduces the returns made by Mr. Johnson of his personal property for taxation for the period named, copied from the official records of Cuyahoga county. The list is:

1891	$ 4,475
1892	6,100
1893	6,100
1894	7,200
1895	No return
1896	10,800
1897	9,600
1897	6,300
1899	No return
1900	7,200
1901	13,900
1902	13,980

Then the open letter asks Mr. Johnson whether these were fair and honest statements of the personal property belonging to him, on which he was liable for taxation under the laws of this state. It then proceeds as follows:

> In the year 1898, while you were living in New York city or Brooklyn, looking after your valuable business interests in the east, though still retaining your residence in Ohio, the gentleman having a contract with Cuyahoga county to collect unpaid taxes due said county began an investigation to discover whether or not you were paying your just share of taxation. After an examination covering several months, he reported to the county auditor that you had failed to pay taxes on personal property belonging to you, valued as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1894 | $ 850,000 |
> | 1895 | 1,000,000 |
> | 1896 | 1,200,000 |
> | 1897 | 1,450,000 |
> | 1898 | 2,350,000 |
> | 1899 | 3,054,000 |
>
> The county auditor thereupon charged you on his duplicate with the taxes due on the above sums, together with a 50 per cent penalty, as required by law, as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1894 | $ 32,827 50 |
> | 1895 | 42,600 00 |
> | 1896 | 52,560 00 |
> | 1897 | 63,727 60 |
> | 1898 | 103,987 50 |
> | 1899 | 134,681 40 |
>
> This made the total sum, with penalty, claimed to be due from you for these six years $433,384, all of which remains unpaid at this time.
>
> According to a public statement lately made by a county official of Cuyahoga county, which statement has not been denied by you, so far as I have seen, you were on the second day of September, 1899, served with legal notice by the county auditor to appear before him on September 11, 1899, fully prepared to show that the statements made by you of your personal property subject to taxation were true and correct, and to give all information within your knowledge of all property belonging to you which had not been duly returned for taxation; that otherwise he would proceed to charge you upon the tax duplicate of Cuyahoga county with such sums, for said years, as he became satisfied from the facts and evidence before him, should have been returned by you for said years 1894 to 1899. This is only the customary procedure prescribed by the statute in all such cases, and in every county auditors call upon citizens, as you were called upon, and all the latter have to do, if their skirts are clear, is to show that fact, and that ends the proceeding.
>
> Many thus promptly clear themselves. Did you? If not, why not?

THE "PIOUS" FUND.

The Hague tribunal of arbitration has decided its first case, and has ordered that Mexico shall pay to the Catholic church in what was once Upper California, through the United States government, the sum of $1,820,000 in Mexican currency, equal to about $900,000, American money.

This fund was created by contributions of Spanish Catholics, in 1697 and later, for the support of Catholic missions in the two Californias—Upper and Lower. These gifts were made in trust to the society of Jesuits. When the Spanish government expelled that order from Mexico and California, it took over the property, including the "pious" fund, and administered the latter through a commission appointed for the purpose. When Mexico became independent, it succeeded to the trust, and continued to pay the proceeds of the fund to the maintenance of the California missions.

As one of the results of the Mexican war, Upper California was ceded to the United States. Mexico thereafter ceased to pay to the Catholic church there its portion of the interest on the pious fund. The prelates of the church made a claim for the arrears, through the United States government, and a mixed commission was created at Washington in 1868 to pass upon the claim, Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister at that time being at its head.

The decision was that the proceeds of the fund should be apportioned equally between the churches of Lower and Upper California, and that Mexico should pay the latter $904,700, which was done. After that no further payments were made, Mexico claiming that the settlement of 1868 was in full, and that no further claim existed. In 1897, the Roman Catholic bishop of California asked the government to present the church's claims to Mexico. It was finally agreed to leave the matter to the Hague tribunal, and the above-stated verdict has been given. The Mexican government will hereafter, and forever, pay annually $43,050 for the support of these churches on American soil.

DYRENFORTH'S FOLLY.

The trouble in the ranks of the Union Veterans' Union, which came to a head at the recent annual meeting at Washington, may possibly wreck that organization. It is directly due to the action of General Dyrenforth, commander-in-chief of the order. In August he issued a circular advising all ex-soldiers of the civil war and their relatives to organize for the control of all elections.

His plan was to enlarge the membership of the Union Veterans' Union by admitting the sons, sons-in-law and grandsons of ex-soldiers; to have the G. A. R. do the same; and then to form a coalition which would be, in effect, a great political party, strong enough to control elections and to influence all government officials, from the highest to the lowest.

This scheme is of course utterly at variance with American ideals; and, as was to be presumed, the patriotic old men who followed the flag to to victory in the stormy years from 1861 to 1865 opposed it strongly. The proposition was ignored by the G. A. R. national encampment, and in his own order General Dyrenforth was accused of misuse of power, many of the members repudiating not only his plan but Dyrenforth himself. The only wonder is that any of them gave him the slightest support.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Coal Strike.

Whta may be regarded as the most prolonged and costly strike of coal miners in a generation has just been brought to an end after a duration of over five months. The strike is also noteworthy among labor disturbances for the large number of men continuously idle as the direct result of it. Looking back now over the events of the past couple of weeks, it is easy to recognize that the intervention of President Roosevelt was the turning point in the long struggle, and that his influence was the chief factor in bringing about a settlement. He held up in an unmistakable way before both the contending parties the public interest in the cessation of the destructive industrial warfare, and he brought the contestants face to face in a conference at the national capital. Out of the conference emerged the idea of arbitration as a means of setttling the questions in dispute, and the subsequent conferences were in effect efforts to work out this idea in detail. The influence of Mr. J. P. Morgan was exerted at an opportune moment to induce the operators to agree to a plan of arbitration. As a result, an agreement has been reached between the leader of the strikers and the operators, and the President has appointed an arbitration commission to investigate the conditions which brought about the strike and pass upon the questions involved.

In the Philippines.

The speech that Governor Taft made in Manila recently, copies of which have just reached Washington, will take most of the wind out of the sails of many Democratic anti-imperialists charging that the wishes of the Filipinos as to how they shall be governed are to be overridden. Describing the purpose that the government of the United States has in view, he said:

> "The purpose of the American government in coming here and remaining here is to retain these islands in the possession of the American government for an indefinite time, with the view to the education of the Filipino people to a state of self-government, which shall put them in the condition where they may be safely trusted to say whether they wish to become a state like that of Australia or Canada under the English; when, after they association with the United States, they will be able to say whether they wish to give up the value of that association or not. I think it will be an indefinite association. As I have said before, the time within which these people can be prepared for self-government will be one generation, or it may be two generations—just how long we cannot say at this time."

But in saying this, Governor Taft was in reality only repeating what has already been authoritatively said in the United States many times.

Another Thundercloud.

The London Daily Mail is of the opinion that a new "thundercloud" has arisen in the east, and it calls upon England, Austria and Germany to keep a sharp lookout. Russia, it appears, has been sounding Turkey about the Dardanelles. It wishes to have all foreign warships kept out of that historic strait, no matter what the occasion or pretext for their entrance. As long ago as 1833 the czar's government completed a treaty with Turkey, by the terms of which all warships of other countries than Turkey herself were to be excluded from the Dardanelles. In return for this boon, Russia was to supply Turkey with unlimited forces by land or sea if occasion required. The provisions of the treaty practically amounted to making the sultan a vassal of the czar. He was to guard the Dardanelles for the benefit of his overlord and in compensation was to be protected by the czar's army and navy if he entangled himself with another nation.

Western Europe did not like this treaty, and after it had been in force about eight years the five powers and Turkey entered into an agreement by which no warship, except Turkey's own, should pass the Dardanelles without submitting its papers to the Ottoman authorities. This agreement was confirmed in 1871 and again at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, after a British fleet, much to Russia's agitation, had made its way into the proscribed waters. Now Russia is trying to renew the agreement of 1833—the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi—and the story goes that the proposition for the renewal was carried to Constantinople by no less a personage than the Grand Duke Nicholas.

If Turkey were to deal alone with Russia, the proposed agreement might be consummated, but the rest of Europe is watching jealously and would resent with as much emphasis as it did sixty years ago the claser alliance of these two eastern nations, with Turkey, of course, in the role of a subordinate. Meanwhile, Lord Kitchener, the unbeaten commander of his majesty's forces at various times in various parts of the world, sets out for India. Has Russia's activity at Constantinople any connection with this new appointment of the victor of Khartoum? Does England think St. Petersburg is plotting another advance toward India? Such an advance might be planned under cover of diplomatic aggression at the Turkish capital, or this aggression might signify Russia's desire to be fully protected against invasion in the Black sea region at the moment of the forward movement in Central Asia.

Toward Religious Toleration.

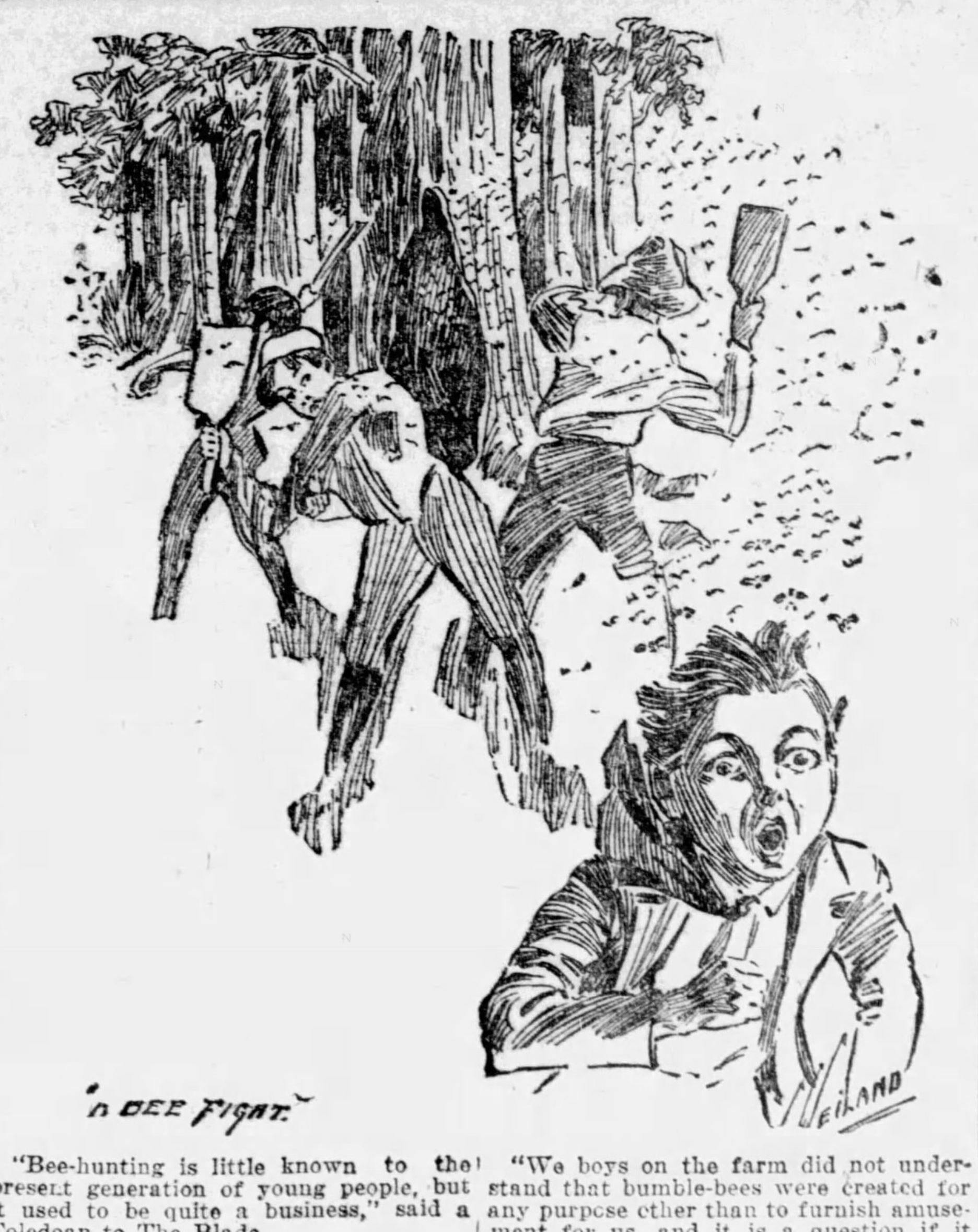
The United States, Great Britain and Germany have agreed through their respective departments of state to use their kindly offices to obtain from the Peruvian government the privilege of public worship now denied the Peruvian Protestants. The movement was planned and brought to issue by Rev. John Lee, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. This energetic, but exceptionally judicious man, secured the support of the highest dignitaries of the Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist churches in America, and many influential public men both here and in England. With the approval of Mr. McKinley and through the State Department he has finally brought about the instruction of the German, British and American ministers at Lima to urge upon the Peruvian government a repeal of the laws prohibiting Protestant worship. As the law placing Protestant marriages on the same footing as Catholic has been passed, there seems little occasion to doubt a further "concession" in respect to worship.

Lipton's Shamrock III.

It is now understood, through the publication in Belfast of the terms of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup, that he will race again with a cutter measuring ninety feet on the water line, over the usual course. Sir Thomas is not sanguine, but thinks he has a fighting chance. It is barely possible that British challengers may suspect in due time that British sailors are not quite equal to the work of sailing against Americans. In the work of modeling, British designers have the advantage of all our past experience, and it is hardly conceivable that they will continue to produce yachts so crude in form that they are beaten before crossing the Atlantic by the designer's stupidity.

"Taxless Tom" is the latest name for the Cleveland mayor.

HUNTING WILD BEES.



"Bee-hunting is little known to the present generation of young people, but it used to be quite a business," said a Toledoan to The Blade.

"Before the timber was cut out of Northwestern Ohio some men made a business every fall of hunting wild bees. They would trace a bee by the direction of its flight until the swarm was found located in a hollow limb of some big tree, when the tree would be felled and the honey taken out. The fall of the tree would usually stun the bees so they were harmless, and indeed the cool weather in autumn would have an effect in keeping them inactive.

"Whether it was law or merely custom, a man who located a bee tree was entitled to the honey. The owner of the property might prevent him from cutting down the tree, but he was entitled to the honey if he could get it without damaging the tree. I have known of men nailing cleats upon a tree and climbing up that way to get the honey.

"A regular bee hunter would take some honey into the woods and put it on a stump or log, having warmed it to give off an odor. Bees would scent the honey and light upon the stump. Their flight was then carefully noted and the bees followed to the tree where the swarm was located. A bee hunter on discovering a 'bee tree' would mark it and another hunter would respect the ownership until the first discoverer had secured the honey. There was a sense of honor those days that is not always so apparent now."

"Talk about fun. There's nothing for boys so interesting as fighting bumble-bees," said another Toledo citizen to The Blade.

"We boys on the farm did not understand that bumble-bees were created for any purpose other than to furnish amusement for us, and it is a question if it would have made any difference if we had known that they served a useful purpose in propagating clover seed.

"We'd always 'spot' a bumble-bees' nest when we were at work during the week, and if too busy to have a fight then would defer operations until the following Sunday. Then several neighbor boys would be let into the secret and all would prepare for a battle royal. Sunday afternoon after Sunday school was usually the time chosen. With paddles made of shingles or with wisps of hay the boys would gather around the nest.

"A vigorous punch with a stick would set the music going. There would be a buzzing sound as the first bumble-bee recognized that there was trouble on hand. He would whistle to the others and in a moment there was a great buzzing sound that seemed to come from a million bees. The first rolled out when 'spat!' one of the boys laid him low. Then another and another with 'spat!' 'spat!' of the paddles until the bees came too numerous when the boys gave way and ran, with the whole swarm hot after them. It was then a hand-to-hand fight and every fellow for himself. The wild pawing of the air in a frantic effort to keep off the bees, the smashing with our hats, the 'zip' of the bee as he struck on the face and proceeded to decorate us with doorknobs are among the fond memories of youth. While there was an occasional yowl from some of the smaller boys others generally took their medicine without a murmur even if they went home with their eyes swollen shut."

G. W. PEARSON.

WATCH DOG OF THE TREASURY FIGHTING FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Washington, Oct. 17.—Representative Cannon, who is one of the best known members of congress, and is one of the aspirants to the position of speaker of the house, which by the refusal of David B. Henderson to run again for congress, will have to be filled after next session, has a good chance to succeed, but it is now conceded that there will be a lively contest for the honor that may indirectly affect legislation at the short session.

FIGHTING FOR GRASS ON WESTERN RANGES

Every little while the people east of the Mississippi find in their morning papers a short dispatch from some Rocky mountain town recording the killing or wounding of men in a fight between cattle and sheep herders. The news is usually old, from the city viewpoint, when published. So the average cis-Missouri reader is apt to pass over the tale lightly, with a shrug of his shoulder, perchance, at what he deems "Western lawlessness."

Yet these conflicts are skirmishes in an economic struggle really as severe, though not so concentrated, as any great battle between capital and labor whose history fills columns daily. They are incidents of an economic warfare of which the prize is grass.

The dimensions of this war may be judged from the fact that on one Sunday last spring the men of 700 families in Wyoming gathered and moved back across the "dead line," established by custom, 100,000 sheep and their shepherds.

This warfare has arisen from the rapid contraction of the "free range" by settlement. How rapidly this contraction is going on may be judged from the fact that in the sixty days ending on April 12 of this year 136,000 homeseekers passed westward through St. Paul, and that last summer 4,000,000 acres were settled in the Southwest. Such settlement of the public domain is working a revolution. Hence the unceasing conflict.

One peculiar feature of this conflict is that shepherd and cowboy, and often the agricultural settler, fight for what is not really their own. The stockman owns a piece of land near a stream, from which he will start a wire fence, build out until his capital is half exhausted, then turn and build home again. Often one-tenth of the land he seeks to inclose he neither owns nor leases. Of course the agricultural settler resents being thus deprived of range for his own beasts. So fence-cutting raids are organized, and fence riders are armed to resist.

But of late both the cattleman and the farmer have found a common enemy, and have therefore tended to compromise their differences in the common defense. That enemy is the sheep herder. His occupation has been profitable of late, and he tends ever to enlarge his flocks and to spread them over greater areas.

But where sheep have passed, even if they do not strip the sod bare, horses and neat cattle will not feed that year, and sometimes not for many years. Hence the only salvation of the cattleman is to keep the sheep out altogether. In trying to keep them out such scenes as the forcible removal of 100,000 sheep are enacted, and often men are killed.

So bitter and so bloody has become this fight for grass that the national government is now systematically inquiring into range titles. Where cattle men have fenced lands they neither own nor lease they are being compelled to remove their fences. But this is only a half-way remedy, for it leaves the range open to the migrating shepherd. The only complete remedy would be to debar all from the public domain who do not either purchase or take definite leaseholds.

This would be difficult in regions whose inhabitants have been accustomed for generations to use all the land they wished, regardless of ownership. But something of the kind evidently will have to be done to end the conflict now raging.

Current Events

War department issues order reducing strength of army from 65,000 to 59,600, the minimum prescribed by the law.

Chairman Babcock, of Republican congressional committee, predicts majority for his party in next House.

English anthracite supplies practically used up; 5,000 tons only available for shipment in November; Welsh coal little better than American bituminous.

Pittsfield (Mass.) trolley car crew blamed by coroner's jury for accident to President Roosevelt; conductor and motorman under arrest on manslaughter charge.

United States military information bureau, in review of world's military progress for 1901, reported field artillery with rigid carriages preferred to recoil guns; French and German artillery alone armed with rapid fire guns.

Apostolic delegation denies reiterated stories from Rome that Mgr. Falconio has been appointed to the post at Washington, but admits the probability that he will be chosen as delegate.

Representatives of missionary societies have asked the State department to demand of Turkey repayment of the ransom for Ellen M. Stone.

Discovery of hoar frost on moon's surface believed by Prof. Pickering, Harvard university, to have been confirmed by the eclipse.

J. Pierpont Morgan heads syndicate to build new defender for America's cup. Herreshoffs will build.

St. Paul railroad alliance with Union Pacific gives former equal rights with other lines over latter's tracks; latter gets St. Paul's business through Kansas City and Omaha.

Iowa agricultural experiment station discovered soft corn equal natural corn for cattle feeding; protein and fats equal, with 20 per cent more water in former.

World's crop estimates show European harvest is among latest on record; Russian wheat and oats yield above average; Austrian and British yields good.

Beef trust, including all principal concerns, believed incorporated at Jersey City as "United States Packing Co." with $1,000,000 capital; Chicago packers denied they are interested; charter of new concern grants right to build steamships and conduct markets.

John Mitchell answered coal operators' charges of anarchy in letter to President Roosevelt; miners would have preferred arbitration board chosen by President without restriction, but are confident decision will be just.

Orders to buy 1,925 4% government bonds at 137¾ and interest issued by Secretary Shaw; bonds requiring $20,150,000 offered; bankers believe market stringency will be relieved.

Moore brothers believed back of projected Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroad for Rock Island outlet to Salt Lake; John W. Gates financing Oklahoma Central and St. Louis line.

Dun & Co.'s review declares coal strike settlement removes only handicap on industry; railroads will be congested when movement begins; October earnings gained 3.5 per cent over 1901.

Pullman company report shows net earnings for year of $3,000,000 and $11,000,000 surplus; manufactured products for year valued at $19,416,020; 19,108 persons in company's employ.

American Federation of Labor threatened with disintegration through defiance of Chicago body, with 180,000 members; latter expect to disobey order that Typographical Union No. 16 be reinstated.

Postmaster General Payne, in Milwaukee interview, said President Roosevelt deserved chief credit for coal strike settlement; Morgan warned that investigating commission would be appointed and special session of congress called unless strike was ended; Republican success in Wisconsin certain.

Hazing is virtually ended at West Point Military academy, according to report of Colonel A. L. Mills, superintendent.

National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers expresses opposition to prohibition of use of liquors on board government vessels.

German reciprocity treaties with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Servia, Switzerland, Roumania and Russia increased former's exports 37 per cent in ten years and imports 19 per cent.

Archie Woodin, living near Mount Pleasant, Mich., in a fit of jealous rage murders father-in-law, mother-in-law and his own babe and then attempts suicide.

Failure of New York banking house of Gilman, Son & Co., with liabilities stated at less than $200,000 is announced.

Probability of early resumption of mining celebrated throughout the anthracite region by parades, ringing bells and bonfires.

Senator Mason denied he would combine with Democrats to control Illinois legislature; is willing to lose "a thousand seats" if his attitude on Philippines is responsible.

White house furniture replaced; Mrs. Roosevelt will return and direct its arrangement in November; former cabinet room will be President's study hereafter.

Commissioner of education's annual report shows 17,299,230 pupils in public and private schools; increase over 1901, 278,539.

F. A. Delano, Burlington Railroad general manager, disputed statement that American railroads hold life cheap; frequent accidents here caused by greater recklessness of individuals and lack of trespass laws.

"Jim" Younger, bandit released from Minnesota prison in 1901 on parole, committed suicide at St. Paul by shooting; had been employed as tombstone salesman, but became insane.

Manila merchants pledged support to St. Louis fair exhibit; Gov. Taft will seek $100,000 additional appropriation.

FOREIGN.

Bulgarian Christians are massacred and five villages destroyed by Turkish troops on the frontier.

Prussia is resolved to acquire six of the remaining private railways in the country and to inaugurate a new economic era.

British union of conservatives adopted resolution for preferential trade with colonies; national liberal federation voted against educational bill.

Pope bids farewell to Archbishop Guidi, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, urging him to secure speedy action on friars' dispute in the islands.

Debate in the reichstag is devoted to the discussion of measures for overcoming the scarcity of employment throughout the German empire.

London paper reports possibility of a suit by Countess Lonyay to force her father, King Leopold, to give to her the estate bequeathed to her and her sister by the late queen.

Cuban treaty submitted by United States gives former 20 per cent concessions, United States will pay present duties, while other nations will get 20 to 7[illegible] per cent increase.

Residents of St. Vincent island demanded recall of Governor Sir Robert Llewelyn by British government; former accused of holding back supplies from volcanic sufferers to force emigration to Jamaica.

Lord Rosebery, in London speech, opposed educational bill and appealed for nonconformist support; municipal control over school system advocated and purchase of all school property.

P. A. McHugh, editor of the Sligo Champion, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment under the crimes act.

Haytian troops are marching on the headquarters of the revolutionists and the rebel chiefs take refuge on American cruiser.

Von Buelow makes plea in German reichstag for passing of a tariff bill in its original form, declaring committee's proposed increase would injure foreign trade.

Soufriere volcano on the Island of St. Vincent is again in eruption, causing the suspension of business on a neighboring island.

Boer generals, in interview in Berlin, say they get plenty of cheers, but little money in Europe, and regret they did not go to America first.

Lord Kitchener starts for India unnoticed, as absolute secrecy is maintained in England regarding the commander's arrangements for the voyage.

Lord Roberts, in response to an invitation from American generals, promises to visit the United States next year.

Hayti revolution ended and General Firmin and 200 followers fled to Bahamas; Gonaives, rebel headquarters, surrendered to government troops; foreign marines landed.

Temperance bill framed by Austrian government provides prison sentence for pers[illegible] found intoxicated over certain number of times in public.

British parliament divided by party feeling; Sir William Vernon Harcourt rebuked by chairman; Irish taking no part in debate; Liberals united against education bill.

Cuban distress increasing and business at a standstill; 14,000 men reported idle in Santiago alone; municipal employes unpaid for months.

Meeting at Philippopolis under auspices of Macedonian committee report Bulgaria to secure mediation of power for enforcement of Berlin treaty in Macedonia.

The Blade's Premium List

Is Now Ready. Send for it at once. It's full of good things. It costs you nothing.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Publishers' Column

Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.	
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

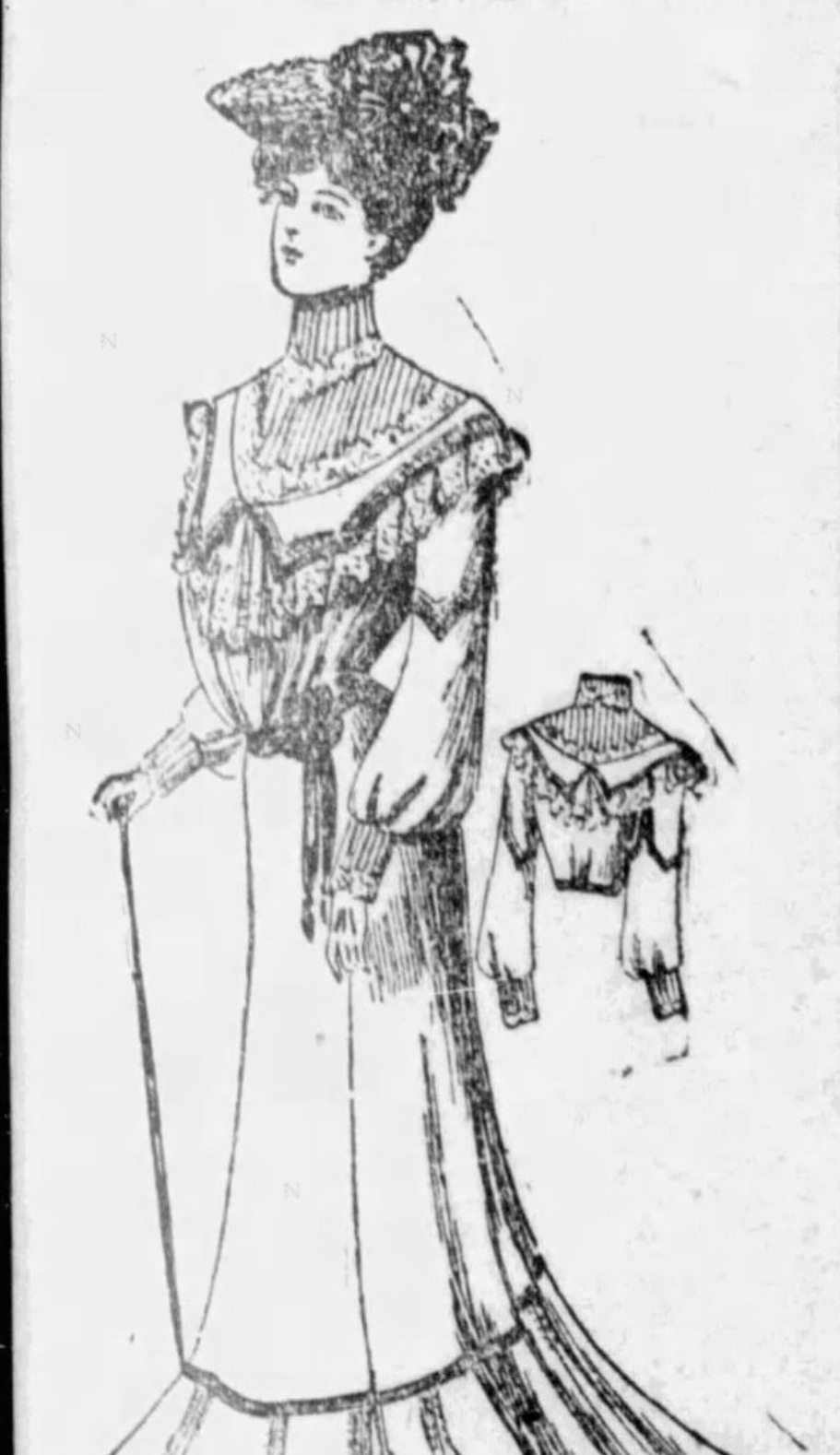
Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2397—Montrose Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2389—Lugard Skirt.

Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The waist design shown in the illustration is well adapted to the making of a theatre waist, or, by omitting the lace ruffle, which extends from beneath the bertha, it may be converted into a thoroughly practical style for ordinary wear. Silk, wool and cotton fabrics are advised. A fitted lining supports the waist and sleeve, and the closing is made down the center of the front.



The Lugard skirt is a dressy five-gored model well suited to the making of silk and medium-weight woolen goods. The skirt is cut in sweep length; if desired in round length, cut away the pattern at the line of perforations near the lower edge. This five-gored skirt without the flounce will serve as an excellent model for plain skirts of heavy cloth.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

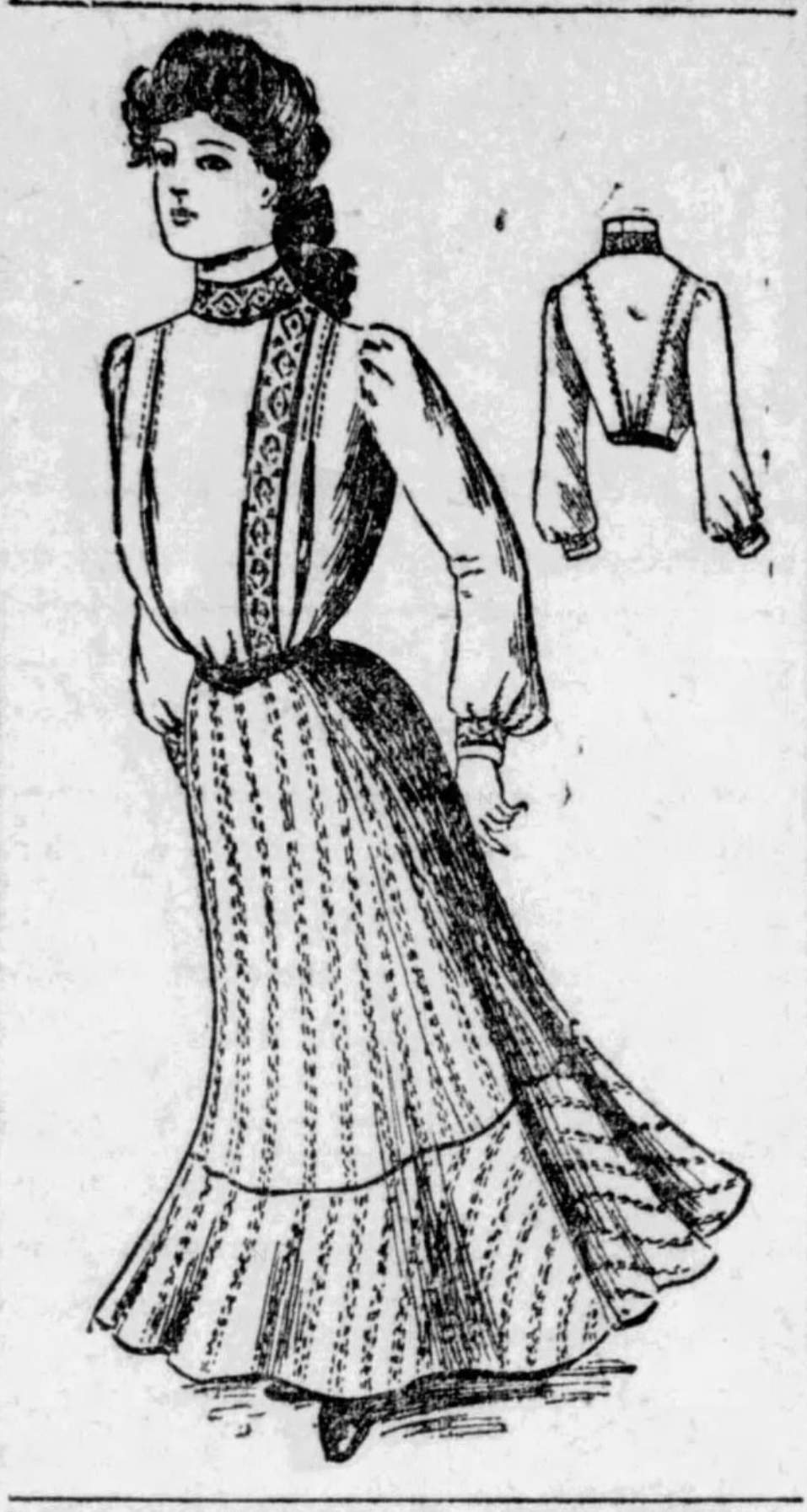
THE BLADE.

2399—Walton Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

2202—Odell Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. New ideas in Russian effects are being constantly introduced, and it must be confessed they are wonderfully smart. In the Walton waist the picturesque Russian closing and ornamental slot-tucks are associated with artistic results. The waist and the sleeve

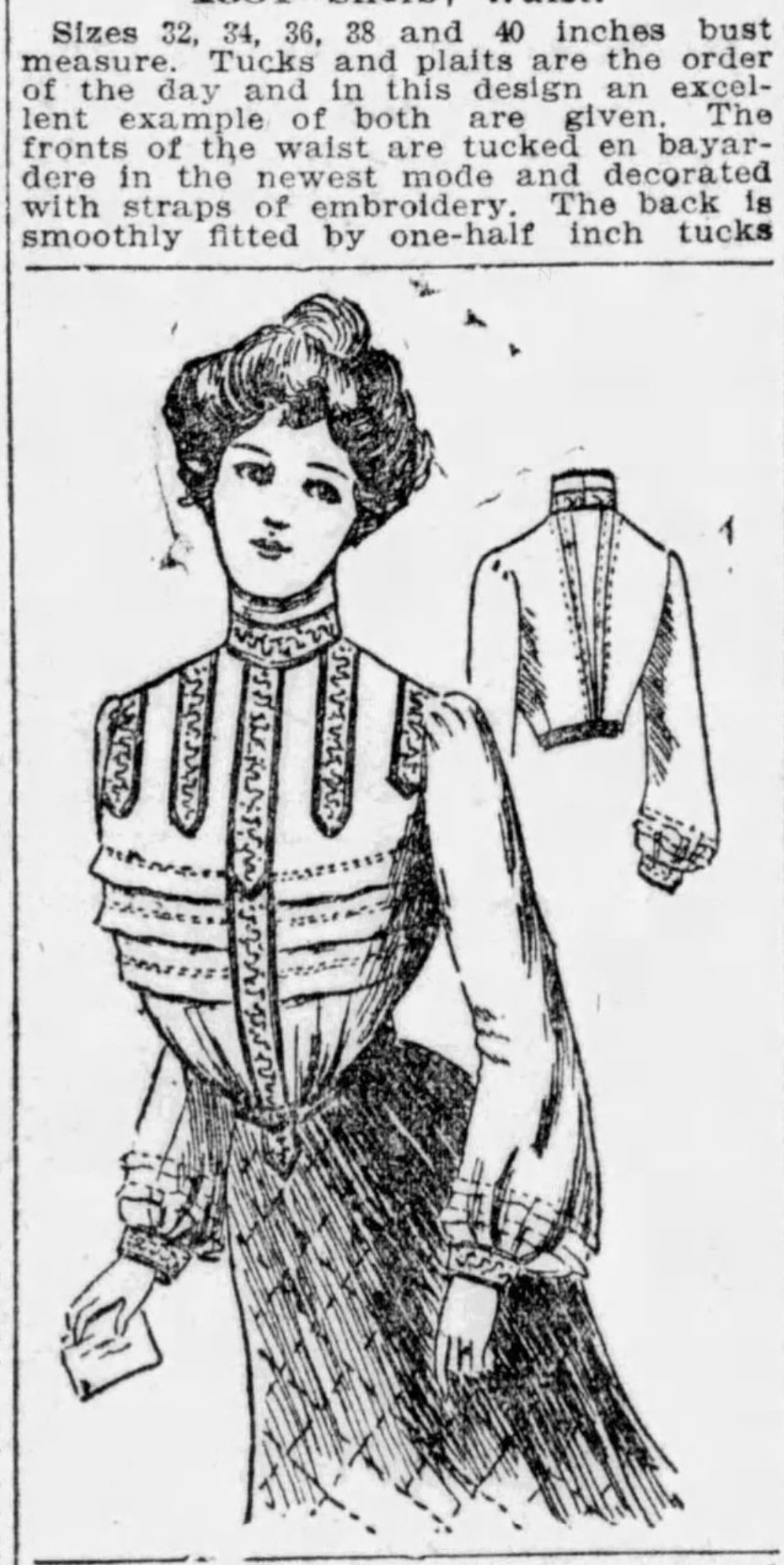


has a fitted lining; the slight fulness in the back of the waist is collected in tiny plaits, and the full front pouches over the belt.

The skirt design shown is one of the prettiest and simplest, lending itself readily to either silk, woolen or cotton fabrics. the back is laid in an inverted plait. The fitted flounce may be trimmed in any preferred way, or simply finished with stitching.

2384—Shelby Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Tucks and plaits are the order of the day and in this design an excellent example of both are given. The fronts of the waist are tucked en bayardere in the newest mode and decorated with straps of embroidery. The back is smoothly fitted by one-half inch tucks



and the waist and sleeves are supported by a fitted lining. The one-seam bishop sleeve has two one-half inch tucks just above the cuff, which harmonize with the tucked fronts. The lower edge of the sleeve lining is faced to form the cuff. Silk and wool fabrics will make up well from this mode and the straps may be of embroidery, velvet or lace.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

OUR GENERALS.

Their Visit to England Ended. They Are En Route Home.

London, Oct. 18.—Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have tendered Earl Roberts a cordial invitation to visit the United States, and the British commander-in-chief has replied that he has practically decided to accept the invitation in December of 1903 and that there is a possibility of his crossing in time to witness the international yacht races in that year. It is Earl Roberts' desire that Generals French and Kelly-Kenny accompany him.

Ambassador Choate gave an elaborate dinner at the Carlton Hotel last night in honor of Generals Corbin, Young, Wood and Merritt. Among those present were Earl Roberts, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Errol, Lord Mount-Stephen, Lord Lawrence, Ambassador White, Admiral Seymour, General French, General Kelly-Kenny, Gen. Ian Hamilton, General Trotter and Colonel Clarke, as well as H. O. Arnold-Foster, M. P.; A. H. Lee, M. P.; Colonel Hunsicker, chairman of the Nickel corporation; Sir Francis Jeune, judge advocate general; Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Lieutenants McKinley and McCoy, U. S. A.; Commander Clover, Secretary Carter, Major Cassatt and other members of the embassy staff.

The dinner was a purely social function and a most enjoyable affair. There were no speeches. Ambasasdor Choate proposed a single toast, "King Edward and President Roosevelt."

General Corbin and General Young and their staffs will sail for home on the American line steamer Philadelphia tomorrow. General Wood will remain over here until November. He will visit in Scotland, and on his return to London will accept the king's invitation to witness the king's tour through the city.

London, Oct. 18.—The visit of Generals Corbin and Young to England was concluded this morning when they left Waterloo railway station to embark on the American line steamer Philadelphia at Southampton. A crowd of friends was present, including Sir Thomas Lipton, Naval Attache Clover and Military Attache Cassat.

The special saloon car reserved for the American officers was filled with the military chiefs, their aides-de-camp and the ladies of the party. Sir Thomas Lipton presented Mrs. Corbin a large box of orchids.

Gen. Corbin said: "We have had a bully time," and all the departing officers echoed the sentiment.

"We have been much pleased with everything we saw," Gen. Young said, adding:

"The trouble wth English hospitality is that they make you feel you are doing them a favor in accepting it. It was all and a little more than we could do to take advantage of all the kindnesses proffered here. Our stay was a little longer than we expected and now I am looking forward to getting back to work at the War College."

Kruger Is Infirm.

New York, Oct. 17.—Cabling from Mentone, the correspondent of the Times says former President Kruger looks infirm and that the length of his stay will depend on his health.

MITCHELL AGREED

To Leave Strike to Be Settled by Arbitration and Open Mines.

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The following official statement, announcing the appointment of the strike commission, was issued at the White House at 2:20 a. m., after the conference of President Roosevelt with President Mitchell and the representatives of the operators, that had lasted at intervals all day:

"After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the President appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

"Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. army, retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States, geological survey and the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

"Mr. E. T. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Bishop John L. Spaulding, of Peoria, Ills. The President has added Bishop Spaulding's name to the commission.

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 16.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, issued the following statement this morning:

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 16, 1902.

Appreciating the anxiety and impatience of the public and the mine workers for some authoritative statement from this office I issue this bulletin to say that I was unalterably opposed to the acceptance of or acquiescence in the form of settlement proposed by the coal operators because it restricted the President of the United States in making selection of the men who were to determine the questions involved in the coal strike. These restrictions having been removed and representation given to organized labor as well as to organized capital I am now prepared to give my personal approval to a settlement of the issues involved in this strike by the commission selected by the President and shall recommend to the executive officers of districts 1, 7 and 9 in their meeting to-day that an immediate call be issued for a convention whose authorization is necessary to declare the strike at an end. In the meantime I trust that the people of our country will be as patient as possible as we are moving as rapidly as the interests of our people will permit. (Signed)

JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of A.

Before issuing the above statement, President Mitchell made the following announcement:

"I have received a telegram from President Roosevelt advising me of the appointment of his arbitration commission. The convention of miners can be held on Saturday at the latest and can decide to resume work on Monday."

One of the district presidents said: "The strike is as good as called off already. The convention will accept Mr. Mitchell's recommendations and will call off the strike."

President Mitchell was in conference until after 3 o'clock with National Secretary Wilson and District Presidents Nicholls and Fahey regarding his visit to the President. After announcing the receipt of President Roosevelt's message giving the names of the arbitration commissioners, Mr. Mitchell was asked:

"Is it time now to offer congratulations?"

"If you think we deserve it," he said. "And now I am going to bed."

The information from Washington early this morning that both parties to the controversy in the anthracite coal strike had reached an agreement to arbitrate and that the great conflict was about to close was received throughout the entire hard coal region with the greatest satisfaction. The news did not become generally known till this morning and it created considerable excitement in the mining towns. The strikers, as a rule, however, following the example of their leader, are not disposed to prematurely celebrate the outcome of the long struggle. Their reward for the fight they made is yet to come in the findings of the arbitration commission, assuming that the miners officially endorse the agreement Mr. Mitchell made yesterday. There is a belief that a general resumption of coal mining will be had by Monday. Some of the district presidents are opposed to pushing matters. A convention could not be held before Saturday and they feel that one day is not enough to organize the body and permit of a full discussion of a proposition that is of the greatest importance to the miners, but still it is thought hat matters will be rushed.

When the information was received from the national capitol about 1 o'clock this morning that an agreement had been reached by the representatives of both parties to the struggle there was only a score of newspaper correspondents and a few stragglers at strike headquarters. President Mitchell arrived from Washington nearly half an hour after the information was received. He would not make a prediction as to what the three district boards would do.

Mr. Mitchell's public statement cleared the situation considerably. Not one person could be found around headquarters who was not of the opinion that the district boards would call the convention and that the convention will decide to send the men back to work immediately. It is reasonably certain that the delegates will meet in this city.

The members of the three district boards began gathering at headquarters soon after 8 o'clock and nearly all of them were on the ground by 10 o'clock. The principal question of the discussion was the makeup of the commission. Few of the board members had an opinion to express, for the reason that they did not know much about the attitude of the members. Some of them believed the board was favorable to the miners.

The superintendent of one of the largest coal companies in the region was asked to-day how long it would take after the miners returned to work to bring about normal coal prices, and in reply, he said:

"It is the general understanding among the companies that only normal prices shall prevail. There is a general resumption of mining. All through the strike the companies, with the exception of a few individual operators, have not changed normal prices. The middlemen or retail dealers have taken advantage of the situation, and put up the price. It is possible they will keep them up until the public is fully supplied, and the demand is not greater than the production."

It is not definitely known here how long it will take the companies to make the supply equal to the demand. The condition of the various collieries of the companies are so different that no close estimate can be made. There are collieries, principally in the lower territory, that cannot be worked at this time, owing to their being partly flooded. Other mines need repairing, such as timbering up the roofs, and others cannot be worked until they have been made safe for miners to enter.

It is understood that Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, was the President's personal choice for a place on the commission, and his selection was particularly pleasing to Mr. Mitchell, as he knows the bishop intimately and has the utmost confidence in his ability and fair-mindedness. The appointment of E. E. Clark was undoubtedly at the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell himself. He is the extra member insisted upon by Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Clark, whose home is in Cedar Rapids, Ia., is the grand chief conductor of the Railway Conductors, and has the reputation of being a man of unquestioned ability and integrity. Six years ago Mr. Clark served as one of the arbitrators in a controversy between the Grand Trunk railway and some of its employes, and is said to have acquitted himself in a way most satisfactory to all interests concerned. Mr. Clark is at present the chairman of the Railway Employes Federation. The appointment of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, as recorder of the commission, is said to be equally satisfactory, and in fact the statement is made on high authority that as constituted the personnel of the commission is eminently satisfactory to both operators and labor leaders.

Thomas H. Watkins, the member of the President's coal commission, whose appointment was due to his knowledge of the coal mining business, was formerly of the firm of Simpson & Watkins, of which C. D. Simpson was the senior member. Mr. Watkins was born in West Pittston 45 years ago, but has lived in Scranton for the last twenty years. About four years ago Simpson & Watkins sold their coal interests to the Temple Iron company. Since then Mr. Watkins has not been actively connected with the anthracite business. He is reputed to be a millionaire and is largely interested in the Mexican Central and Alamagordo & Northern railway companies. He also has extensive lumber interests in the South and mining interests in the West. His business relations are still connected with C. D. Simpson, who is a director of the Mexican Central railway.

RHEUMATISM

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Magic Foot Drafts will be sent to every sufferer in America FREE on Approval.

Send no money—we only ask your name—and we will send you, prepaid a pair of the celebrated Magic Food Drafts, which have cured thousands of the most unfortunate rheumatic sufferers in the world. If you are satisfied with the relief they give you then send us one dollar. If not don't send us a cent. We know there's comfort and happiness in every pair, and we want you to have them; that's why we are willing to take our pay after the work is done.

TRADE MARK MAGIC

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet, because the circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached at this point, but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out the poison from the system. A booklet is sent free with the drafts—all without a cent in advance. Write to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., W B 25, Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

London, Oct. 17.—The Times, in an editorial article, says: "In a most quiet and unobtrusive manner the President has done a very big and entirely new thing. We are witnessing not merely the ending of the coal strike, but the definite entry of a powerful government upon a novel sphere of opinion. President Roosevelt did not assume his task as an amateur mediator. He did not enter upon it without counting the cost, or without the support of convictions and ideas far outrunning the ostensible subject matter of his action. His personal prestige and reputation are enormously enhanced by the immediate public service he has rendered; and they will be immeasurably enhanced when the American people grasp, as they rapidly will, the far larger issues involved in his striking departure from precedent."

Then, referring to the dangers of trusts, the article concludes with these words: "Let the Americans stick to their President and strengthen his hands. If there is any living man who can show them the way out of the dangers threatening them that man is Mr. Roosevelt."

Russian petroleum production has exceeded United States since 1897; advance equals 12 per cent yearly.

"Fine and Dandy"

That's What Weak Men Say After Using This Famous New Discovery.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to Every Man Sending Name and Address.

After curing so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood the Institute has decided to distribute free packages to all who write.

It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2060 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free package will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free package, carefully sealed in a plain wrapper, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

HARD FIGHTING

Between Castro and the Venezuelan Revolutionists.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Oct. 16.—The battle near La Victoria, Venezuela, between the army commanded by President Castro and the revolutionary forces, which began Monday morning and resulted in the retirement of President Castro to La Victoria, Tuesday afternoon, was resumed again fiercely at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time the president had received reinforcements and had over 6,000 troops against 7,000 revolutionists. The artillery played a part never before seen in Venezuela. Shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the revolutionists appeared to have gained a slight advantage. The president's artillery, which numbered 15 guns, had been reduced to four guns. La Victoria was crowded with wounded and there were no provisions in the town.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

The British cruiser Indefatigable has left LaGuira for Tusacas with provisions for the foreign residents there, some of whom are said to be dying of hunger as a result of the concentration measures adopted by the Venezuelan authorities. The Indefatigable, to accomplish her mission, will have to run the blockade of Tucacas. The German cruiser Vineta has also left La Guira and it is regarded as probable that she is also bound for Tussacas. The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Carupano yesterday and entered a protest against the arbitrary arrest of a French citizen, who was subsequently released with an apology.

Fighting took place Monday and Tuesday between the government forces and revolutionists at Carupano. The German cruiser Panther has forced the entrance of the Orinoco river and has reached Ciudad Boliver, to protect German interests there. United States Minister Bowen has announced that he will not ask for a guard of blue jackets to protect the United States legation at Caracas and all his colleagues will follow Mr. Bowen's example.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A cablegram received at the State department to-day from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, dated last night, reads:

"Battle Victoria continuing."

It is believed here that Castro is making his last stand at this point and that the defeat of the revolution will be determined by this engagement.

New York, Oct. 18.—The consul general of Venezuela in this city has received the following dispatch signed by Doctor Torres Cardenas, secretary to the president of Venezuela:

"Caracas, Oct. 18.

"General Castro communicates sweeping victory after seven days' bloody battle. Three thousand casualties in the rebel camp."

New York, Oct. 20.—Senor Estves, consul general of Venezuela here, has received the following cable from the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs at Caracas:

"Great battle in state of Aragua. Complete triumph for the army commanded by General Castro. Revolution crushed. Peace of the republic assured."

LEWIS NIXON BUSY.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 17.—Lewis Nixon, since his formal retirement from the control of Tammany Hall, has devoted himself to the shipbuilding company, of which he is president. In this shipyard were lately launched two Mexican warships and the company will bid for this country's projected war vessels. The shipyards at Elizabethport were never so busy as now and Mr. Nixon is giving all his time to their management.

LEWIS NIXON.

NO DRUGS.

Just Proper Food and Rest.

The regular user of drugs to relieve pain is on the wrong track. Find the cause and remedy it by proper food and quit drugs for temporary relief or you will never get well.

A minister's wife writes:—"Three years ago, while living at Rochester, N. Y., where my husband was pastor of one of the city churches, I was greatly reduced from nervous prostration and anemia and was compelled to go to a well-known Eastern sanitarium for my health. My stomach was in bad shape from badly selected food; I was an habitual user of Carbonate of Magnesia and my physicians made every endeavor to break up this most damaging habit, but all to no purpose.

At the sanitarium I was given Grape-Nuts and learned the value of the food. I used it continuously, eating it at nearly every meal and my recovery was rapid. Its use enabled me to eat and digest food and to give up the drug habit and I am now completely restored to good health.

At the present time I am able to attend to my household and family duties, pursue music which was formerly my profession, besides reading and studying all of which I was totally unable to do at the time referred to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The First Experience

Of maternity is often followed by a quick convalescence which gives no hint of loss of strength as the result of the trying ordeal. Youth with its undrained vitality makes for the young mothers' health and happiness. But later maternal experiences bring a different result. The care of a family, multiplied household duties, and very often the weakness caused by womanly disease, tend to prolong the suffering of maternity and to make convalescence a slow and weary process.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription prepares the wife for maternity. It promotes the appetite, cures nervousness and sleeplessness, and gives a consciousness of buoyant health. It gives great muscular strength and elasticity and makes the baby's advent practically painless. It is unexcelled as a strength-giving tonic for mothers during the period of convalescence.

"During my two years of married life I have not had good health," writes Mrs. Daisy Studdard, of 608 South Esplanade Ave., Leavenworth, Kans. "I was all run-down, and my husband got me to write to Dr. Pierce and explain my case to him and see if he could do me any good. So I wrote, and, thank the Lord, I got an early reply telling me what the trouble was. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, also the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and now can say that I feel like a new woman, and can say also that we have a big baby four months old. When the baby came it was just wonderful how I got along, and now I do all my work and do not feel tired out like I used to. I have taken eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription.' It makes one feel well and strong."

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

GIVEN AWAY. ***No charge is made for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. It is the best modern medical work, containing more than one thousand large pages of valuable advice and information. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers.***

Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

HORSES AND MULES.

British Commissioner Praises American Breeds.

London, Oct. 18.—A blue book has been issued containing a detailed report of the officers appointed by the commander-in-chief of the army to inquire into the workings of the remount department. The report speaks generally favorably of the arrangements of the department and of the class of animals purchased.

Dealing with the case of Captain Smith, who was attached to the purchasing commission at New Orleans, the report finds that Captain Smith received a commission on every animal he purchased, that many of the mules bought by him were absolutely unfit and useless and that he was guilty of malpractice and brought the greatest discredit upon the department.

The reports also finds that Captain E. R. Mandslay and Veterinary Surgeon Hawes behaved with extreme impropriety in purchasing for their own use and shipping to England horses brought up for inspection as remounts and which actually had been branded. The report says, regarding American mules:

"In our opinion, nothing approaches them, except the gun mules, for the mountain batteries in India. We do not see a fault to find with them as a class."

Of the horses, the officers say:

"Judging them as a class, we think them the very type for mounted infantry horses. With time and training the American horse would turn out to be the ideal horse for the mounted infantry or to carry light cavalry, without equipment."

The report considers that the dealers at first made undue profits, but this was not so in the latter stages. It further says that the officers can conceive the possibility of Chicago's becoming a very valuable center for remounts. Dealing with Canada, the report says the dominion does not appear to be able to furnish a very large number of horses and that the supply is not likely to increase unless breeding is stimulated by a steady, permanent demand for army horses and unless suitably selected stallions are introduced.

AN AGED ADMIRAL.

Boston, Oct. 16.—Rear Admiral Thos. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., retired, died in the McLean asylum in Waverly yesterday.

He was probably the oldest living officer of that rank of any navy in the world and there is no other navy which had two admirals, father and son, both retired. The elder admiral was born about one hundred years ago in Massachusetts and was appointed to the navy from that state on January 1, 1818. The son, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., was born February 6, 1836, and joined the navy at the age of 15. The second eldest son is Commander James Russell Selfridge, born July 11, 1849, and has been in the navy since 1864.

During the senior Selfridge's earlier days he made some voyages in merchant vessels, as the navy was considerably reduced in ships after the war of 1812, and there was but scant employment for he officers. He took an active part in the Mexican war and was severely wounded.

When the civil war broke out Commodore Selfridge was too far advanced in years to accept active duty at sea and he was assigned as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, 1862-4, and again in 1873. In the latter year all retired officers were withdrawn from active service, and Admiral Selfridge resided at Georgetown, S. C., but for many years he paid an annual visit to San Francisco, where he had two sons residing.

STARTED FOR MANILA.

Rome, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Guidi, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, and his secretary, Father O'Connor, started to-day for Marseilles, from which port they will sail for Manila. They were bid farewell at the railway station by a large gathering of distinguished Vatican officials, heads of religious bodies and representatives of the ministers accredited to the Vatican. The archbishop has taken with him all of his episcopal robes, as he intends to enter Manila in full state.

SALARY $936.00 A YEAR. $18 WEEKLY. STRAIGHT OUT SALARY BONAFIDE SALARY. NO MORE, NO LESS SALARY. Several trustworthy gentlemen or ladies wanted in each state by an old established house of solid financial standing to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $936 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no commission, easy to understand. SALARY PAYABLE EACH WEDNESDAY IN CASH direct from headquarters. MONEY ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES EACH WEEK. Ten years in business find us compelled to secure competent reliable managers to handle our rapidly growing trade. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. S-50. CHICAGO, ILL.

BRITISH SOLDIERS

Coming Over to Show Their Gymnastic Training.

London, Oct. 16.—General Young has secured the consent of Earl Roberts and Mr. Broderick to a plan to send a dozen of the best British non-commissioned officers to America in order that they may give an exposition of their gymnastic training as an example of that which is now carried out in the British service. The war office will pay the expenses of the British soldiers.

Gen. Young hopes to get the war department at Washington to send a dozen American non-commissioned officers to England so that they may investigate the developments in the sitting up drill in its up to date form as practiced in this country. Gen. Young said:

"The gymnastic exhibition we saw at Aldershot beats anything we have got in the way of smartness. The men who took part in it were non-commissioned officers qualifying as gymnastic instructors. It was the finest thing I have ever seen in that line, and I feel sure that an interchange of experiences in this branch of military training will be of mutual benefit to both countries. Earl Roberts received my suggestion with regard to the British soldiers going to the United States and picked out the team to go, with the greatest enthusiasm."

Gen. Corbin said his experiences with the British army so far led him to think there was but little difference between the American and British soldiers. "They have their common joys and sorrows, perfections and defects," said the American general, "and in the administration of such a place as Aldershot I found everything much as I would at, say Fort Leavenworth; but the personnel of the enlisted men is vastly different. The men in the British ranks cannot begin to compare, from the point of view of brains, education and initiative, with the men who compose America's non-commissioned army."

A BIG STRIKE.

Paris, Oct. 18.—According to the Patrie the general confederation of labor is considering the question of a strike of all the trades unions of France in favor of eight hours work per day and old age pensions, etc., as demanded by the striking miners. A manifesto to the various unions is said to have been drafted, pointing out that the moment is most favorable for such a movement and asking them to deliberate thereon. A meeting will be held next Monday to decide on the action to be taken. The miners' strike continues peacefully. The leaders declare that 160,000 men are out.

AGAINST DRINK HABIT.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—The bill for the purpose of combatting drunkenness, which is being prepared by the Austrian government, is the first measure of its kind in the history of Austria. It is an outcome of the strong pressure of public opinion and the efforts of the temperance party. It provides for the imprisonment of persons found intoxicated in a public place over a certain number of times within six months, and restricts the sale of bottled spirits, which, it is declared, leads to home drinking, to holders of special licenses. Only one such license is to be granted to every five hundred inhabitants.

THE KING WILL COME.

Shanghai, Oct. 16.—John Barrett, formerly minister to Siam, who is well acquainted with the situation there, states that King Chulalongkorn will visit the United States next year if he receives favorable reports from the crown prince, who is now in that country. The king of Siam had previously intimated that it was possible that he might attend the St. Louis exposition and the elaborate preparations which have been made by Siam for an exhibit at the fair give color to this idea.

A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT—Immensely wealthy, wants an honest, sincere, home-loving wife. Address Mr. Chinn, Gay Building, St. Louis.

$15 Weekly copying letters at home during spare hours; inclose stamp for reply. SUNSET SUPPLY COMPANY, P. O. Box 572, Rochester, N. Y.

$15 Weekly paid ladies to work at home; everything furnished; enclose stamped envelope; D 38, Ladies' Ind. Co., 167 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

MATRIMONY—Attractive young widow; no relations; worth $79,000; wants immediately a reliable, honest husband. Add. Verona, [illegible] N. 3d st., St. Louis.

Wanted: Ten men in every state to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary $60.00 per month; $2.75 per day for expenses. NATIONAL SOAP WORKS, Dept. 5, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

Marriageable ladies and gentlemen want correspondents, many wealthy; send 10c for 10 complete names and addresses; Scott's Agency, Dept. D, Dallas, Texas.

1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c. stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. **CARDS**

LADIES We will give for a short time, to one Lady in each town who agrees to devote one hour's time in our interest amongst their Lady Friends, FREE, the new invented and perfected Self-Expanding Safety Syringe. Send address and we forward at once Syringe, etc., including full directions and special valuable advice. ST. GERMAIN CO. 5 Lees Bldg. Chicago.

ATLANTIC RYE WHISKEY
10 YEARS OLD
4 FULL QUARTS $3.15 OR 8 QUARTS 8-YEAR-OLD $5.00
Express Charges Prepaid. Satisfaction or Money Back.
FREE 2 Samples—Glass and Corkscrew with every order.
THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC DIST'G CO.
1456 Genesee St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you **FREE.** Write—offer free. G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

GIVEN AWAY **A HANDSOME WATCH GIVEN AWAY** You can obtain one of our handsome Watches absolutely free. We are giving away these Watches simply to advertise our business. There is no misrepresentation or humbug about this—so if you wish to secure one of our Watches, all we ask is that when you receive it you will show same to your friends. Thousands have received watches from us and are more than delighted with them. This is a grand opportunity to get a handsome Watch, without paying one cent for it and you should write at once. Address without delay, PERSIAN CO., Warren St., New York City.

PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 17.—The election registrations have been a complete farce. The Federals were shut out in a majority of the precincts of the island, due to an order of the executive council placing a majority of Republicans on each board. At Vieques eight insular policemen guarded the booth, no Federals were admitted and none registered. In many towns there have been no Federal registrations and in consequence in several towns, in addition to Cayey, the Federals formally retired from the elections. In order to remedy this the supervisor of elections allowed an extra registration day, yesterday, but with the same result. Although instructions were wired to all the precincts to protect the rights of the Federals, they were uniformly disregarded. Wherever Federals attempted to register there was more or less disorder. Shooting affairs occurred at Aguadilla, Corozal, Vieques and Mayaguez. Some persons were wounded but there were no fatalities. Wholesale arrests of Federals were made and thousands of protests and charges have been made.

Inauguration of President George.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of the Rev. Joseph H. George, D. D., as president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, began to-day and will continue the greater part of the week.

The inauguration proper will take place to-morrow.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Trials turn to blessing, peace blooms out of pain. Love is one with universal right.

Thursday.

Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free." The desire to know and the willingness to obey the truth are the supreme tests of character.

Friday.

Absolute confidence in the Eternal wisdom, love and power of life is necessary to clear seeing and right doing.

Saturday.

Ah, friend,—these happy days are none too long for all the loving duties that they hold.

Sunday.

If ye stay in the shadows it is because ye will to do so. The sunlight is as much yours as anyone's. Then arise, oh, royal soul, and claim it as your own.

Monday.

We do not become strong by the occasional putting forth of power, but it is the day-by-day doing of what we have to do, through all discouragements, through all distaste, through all weariness.

Tuesday.

Every one must have his own way of praying. Only so the prayer is heartfelt nothing else matters.

A Disease That Is Universal

EMILY S. BOUTON

The Speed Madness!

This is what one marked tendency of the times was named by a Frenchman when commenting upon the sudden killing of an American and his wife through an accident with an automobile.

What is it?

A disease with which we are all more or less infected, which causes the death, or quick decay of the powers of countless individuals when their natural life is only half lived.

It is the feverish rush in the blood, the nervous restlessness that sends us driving from one duty or pleasure to another, gaining time here in order to give room to something more there, adding this or that or the other, because we believe that we must, or to satisfy desire or ambition, until we stagger beneath the load and all joy and beauty go out of life.

The Speed Madness!

We start upon a journey for pleasure and take the swiftest trains, the fastest steamers, in order to get somewhere in the shortest time possible. Not that it is necessary. Not that a few hours would make any real difference. Nothing of any importance hinges upon the energy of our movements. The world would wag on just as merrily if we reached a given point a few hours later, but the fever is in the blood, the "speed madness" possesses us and there is not a moment to be lost.

We run to catch a street car, dashing across tracks in front of approaching vehicles, taking the chances of accident to life and limb, animated by the one desire to escape waiting a few brief moments that really count little or nothing in their bearing upon the day's duties.

We all do it. We all have the same disease in varying degrees of intensity. We try to put the work of days into as many hours, and many times the feat is accomplished, but at what a cost! There is nothing surer than this—speed madness must always be paid for somewhere and sometime.

It is true that the world's great progressive movements have been accelerated by the hurry and restlessness of individuals and of nations. Inventions to correspond with the demand for celerity have multiplied rapidly. Intellectual energy has increased. Brains work with marvelous swiftness. Wonderful discoveries follow each other almost with the quickness of thought. We stand breathless at such wealth of accomplishment within such limits of time.

As a people we glory in these results, this progress which comes from untiring energy and swift enterprise. Rarely do we stop to think whether it is well for the mental and spiritual welfare of the whole people, nor do I intend to question it here. It is only how this crowding and pushing and jostling and rushing affects us as individuals, that I am seeking to understand to-day.

Is life giving to us all that lies within its possibilities? Are we rounding it to completeness by making the most of the wonderful opportunities that cluster within our reach?

We know beyond question that we are only touching as we pass the border of the Beulah-land that is ours to enter and possess. The fruitage which we might harvest we do not pause in our speed madness to more than glimpse as we rush by.

The beauty and the glory of life, where are they?

The peace and serenity which are so necessary t true happiness, how impossible they seem!

We do not give ourselves time to think but go scurrying along thought's edges and therefore fail to get at the heart of things. We are building character, and how are we doing it? What would you think of a man who is erecting a dwelling but is in such a hurry that he does not lay his bricks properly, or does not give his workmen time to make the foundation stable and secure? And yet that is exactly the way most of us are working in this matter of self-unfoldment.

You remember the old Scotch woman's affirmation, "Hurry is the devil!" She was right. It is a true progeny of his Satanic Majesty.

What are you to do about it?

Stop the rush this very day, this hour, this minute. In the first place possess your mind with the thought that all true and lasting growth is a slow process. Nature sets the example in this respect. The great tree which sprung from the acorn took years and years to reach its present condition of strength and durability. The true self must take time to accomplish its purposes. Life lived at a gallop must necessarily be only helf-lived, and its work of unfoldment half completed.

Our greatest need is to cultivate repose. Get the thought thoroughly in the mind of what that means. This is what Prentice Mulford, in his most helpful books, said about it: "Repose is the mental condition most needed by our race. Repose is not sluggishness, inertia or laziness. Repose gives pleasure in the doing of all things. Repose brings more strength in the doing of all things. Repose casts out exhaustion. Repose makes all work agreeable. Repose frees all labor from irksomeness. * * * Repose is a healthy, quieting stimulus ever flowing from the spirit near the Supreme Mind to the body. It gives permanently that mental rest which men seek and get from alcohol and opiates."

You see how important he holds this repose, this serenity of mind and body to be. It can never be attained, however, when they are kept on the rack and strain of endeavor to accomplish so many things. I know it is hard to resist the enthusiasm of helpful untertakings. I know it is difficult to struggle against the speed madness when it has once entered into the blood. But if it is not resisted, not struggled against, the final result will inevitably be failure to reach the highest and best of which we are capable. And this means failure upon the mental plane as well as upon the spiritual, the latter, of course, being by far the most important, for it is through the channel of spiritual unfoldment that peace is to be found.

We can overcome if we will to overcome. We can let go, of some of those things which are not real duties, and give ourselves time to win repose. We can fix our eyes upon the Everlasting Hills over which broods Infinite peace and let its influence enter into our spirits and bring serenity.

The Cozy Corner:

She Wishes to Help.

I have long been a reader of the Cozy Corner, and wished that I might show my appreciation of the many good and helpful letters, by sending something in return, but have always thought that it was not possible that I could know anything that every other woman did not know, as I am familiar only with very common things. Last summer I was away from home on a visit to some western relations, and to my great surprise, found that I could exchange ideas with them instead of receiving all, and that encouraged me to think perhaps some of my simple little helps in housekeeping might be new to others.

For one thing: how many women who read this have not at some time found the holder missing just at the moment something required instant removal from the fire, or that must be pushed further back on the stove? And what did you do then? Probably just what I have done many a time—caught up the corner of your apron and used that in place of the missing square of cloth.

I knew such action was bad—very bad—for the apron, but continued to do it until one day, the other end of the apron caught fire, and it was only by dropping a kettle of hot fat on the floor and throwing the flaming apron into the nearby sink, that I was saved from very serious consequences.

Since then I have always, while at work, worn a holder fastened by a long tape to the side of my apron band, where it is ready to use on an instant's notice.

Another great convenience and "saver of steps," is a sewing table with casters on which all of the dishes needed at meal time may be placed and shoved, at one trip, to and from the dining room. When a meal is finished, an old fashioned teatray, holding all of the table service, is placed on this table and everything is removed at once to the kitchen. To be sure, it is not far from one table to the other, but all women know how many miles of walking are accomplished each day in covering these little distances.

When I am frying cakes, or baking cookies, I have all of the cakes or cookies cut out on my molding board, then place that on the useful table and roll it over to the stove. Then I can fry and bake without running across the kitchen with each tinful.

Going up and down cellar is another great strain on a woman's strength, and to avoid it, I had a double walled room built on the north side of my kitchen with a door opening into it from the pantry. Between the walls we put in oat straw, packing it full; in this room I have a refrigerator made of a packing box and with one hundred pounds of ice a week (costing me thirty cents) I have kept butter, milk and all perishable food during the summer, obviating in this way the necessity of going down cellar for much of everything.

This winter I shall have some shelves placed on one side of this room to hold the butter, milk, etc., and shall have a week's supply at a time of vegetables brought up from the cellar, going on the principle that what will keep out the heat in summer will keep out the cold in winter.

I have already taken up more space than I ought to, and though there are many more of these suggestions that I would like to make, I will close for this time with one more that has saved for me many a broken article of furniture which without this, would have been relegated to the attic to await the "convenient" time for being mended. It is a liquid glue, always ready for use and is made by melting hard glue in hot vinegar; bottle and cork tightly and keep in a cool place, but where it will not become thick from the cold.—Fanny B. Gordon, Penn.

A New Food Plant.

I suppose most of the Cosy Corners readers have seen, and probably possessed, the large lawn plants called Elephant's Ear, but did you know that the roots are used for food? I read in a magazine that his was so, and that it was universally used as food in the West Indies, the Sandwish islands and other tropical countries, so I tried it, and while it can be eaten with no injurious results I do not think I would wish to substitute it for the ordinary potato, like which it is served.

The plant has large tuberous roots, with many small ones clinging to the main tubers. The small ones are used for planting the next crop, and the large ones, after being boiled for an hour, and then stripped of their fibrous covering are prepared and served like potatoes. It usually requires three trials of this food to persuade anyone that it is even fairly good, and then they are ready to agree with the disappointed politician who said, "I kin eat crow, but I don't hanker after it," so with Elephant's Ear, one could eat it rather than starve, but the majority of people will much prefer it as an ornament to their lawns.—Thomas J. D., Ohio.

Another Answer for R. F. Garoly.

"For the benefit of all who have had trouble in keeping canned tomatoes I will send my method, which has never yet failed me. Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, let them lie a few minutes, then drain and cover with cold water which will prevent them from becoming too soft as well as to assist in causing the skins to slip off easily. Cut in small pieces and salt, as if for immediate use. Skim every bit of foam that rises to the top as they cook, and if much water comes from them it is best to dip some of it out, as the less water there is in the canned goods the better they will keep.

Have the covers of the cans and new rubbers scalded and dried before placing the tomatoes in the cans. Half fill a jar with the boiling fruit and stir it well with a wooden spoon, to work out all the air, then fill the jar, repeating the stirring until you are sure there is no air remaining in the jar, pour in the fruit till it runs over the neck, then put on the rubber and screw on the top as tightly as possible, and when it is cold, ask the strong man of the house to give it another turn.

Wrap the cans in paper and put away in the coolest place you have, where they will not freeze. If possible, place tomatoes in a box if not, throw something over them to keep the light away, as one secret of keeping fruit of any kind is to keep it in the dark. I canned 88 quarts this season, most of it before the middle of August, and not one can has spoiled. Do not try to cook more than two or three quarts at a time in one kettle.—M. A. Ranslow, Mo.

Will someone tell Olive M. Smith how to remove mildew from fine fabrics?

CONCERNING GRAPES.

Spiced Grapes.

Pulp seven pounds of fruit, picked from the stems, add one pint of vinegar and boil it until the fruit is soft enough to pass through a colander to remove the seeds, then add three and one-half pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and grated nutmeg, and boil until thick. Put in wide-mouthed bottles, cork tightly and keep in a cool place. This is excellent to use with cold meats.

Grape Preserves.

Pulp the fruit and place over the fire with a little water; heat till soft and rub through a colander to remove the seeds. Return the pulp and skins to the kettle, add one-half the amount of sugar you have of fruit, and let all simmer slowly for an hour, taking care to prevent its burning. This will keep all winter without being sealed.

Grape Juice.

Pick the fruit from the stems and pass through a fruit press, or mash to a pulp. Drain off the juice, strain through cheese cloth, heat to the boiling point, but do not allow it to boil. Fill bottles immediately while very hot, cork tightly and dip the corks in sealing wax.

In this way the taste of the fresh fruit is retained better than if sugar is added. Should the latter be preferred, however, allow one quart of water to one peck of grapes, cook slowly until soft, strain and add to each quart of juice one-half pint of sugar. Heat and bottle as before.

Green Grape Marmalade.

Stem the grapes, add the yellow rind of one lemon and boil until tender, in sufficient water to cook without scorching. Press through a colander, removing the seeds and skins; measure the pulp, add an equal quantity of sugar and cook thirty minutes. Keep in jelly cups, covered with parrafine.

All The Russians.

A volume of over four hundred and fifty pages gives to the world the impressions of Henry Norman, the able British political student and author of several historical works of value. These impressions have been received in the course of four journeys—one of nearly 20,000 miles—in European and Asiatic Russia, a residence of some length in St. Petersburg and visits to principal cities and journeys to Finland, Siberia and Central Asia. He had during the time, extending over several years, special opportunities for investigating all matters of interest in Russia of which he made the most, summing up the results in the present volume.

Mr. Norman does not claim to write a comprehensive account of Russian institutions and Russian life, but to present a picture of contemporary Russia which will be likely to most interest foreign readers. He has divided his subject into sections devoted to various matters, such as The Capitals; Count Tolstoi at Home and Abroad; Finland; Siberia; The Great Water-Way; The Caucasus; and Central Asia.

That Mr. Norman admires Russia and sees before it a great future becomes at once evident. He begins with the exclamation and question:

"Russia! What a flock of thoughts take wing as the word strikes the ear! Does any word in any language, except the dear name of one's own land, mean as much to-day? . . . In world affairs, wherever you turn you see Russia; whenever you listen you hear her. She moves in every path; she is mining in every claim. The 'creeping murmur' of the world is her footfall—the 'poring dark' is her veil. To the challenge of the nations as they peer from their borders, comes ever the same reply:

"'Who goes there?'

"'Russia!'"

Mr. Norman takes the reader first to St. Petersburg, that wonderful city, whence one man rules over a hundred millions of people. And he in many ways is absolute. He illustrates this by the reply of a Russian official with whom he was discussing the military capabilities of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Mr. Norman said that to withdraw the rolling stock of all the roads upon a military emergency for the conveyance of troops would be to disorganize the commerce of the whole country and bring tens of thousands to ruin.

"You do not understand," answered the officials, "if the Tsar gave the word to take every railway carriage in Russia and run it across the Siberian Railway and throw it into the China Sea at the other end, who, I should like to know, would prevent it?"

Mr. Norman thinks the power of the Tsar is increasing rather than diminishing, and yet, in a certain way, he is controlled by his ministers. "It is to the everlasting honor of Alexander III.," writes Mr. Norman, "that he set his face so steadfastly against war, waged either by himself or by others, and of Nicholas II. that his first great act should be to call a Conference of Peace, although some of his Ministers, both by private word and official deed, made it almost a mockery."

The chapter about Count Tolstoy is full of interest although there is nothing especially new except as he is seen from another standpoint. Mr. Norman believes his influence is first that of his noble, personal character; then that of the artist. He looks upon this worldwide known man as a typical Russian "in his vague and facile idealism."

The author discusses at considerable length the relations between Russia and England, which is a grave question since the two nations are, in every way so dissimilar in conditions, opinions, and ideals that it is hard to arrive at harmony of purpose.

Mr. Norman believes in the great future of Russia. He sees it in the vastness of her area; her inexhaustible variety of races; and her centralization of power. "Russia is indescribably strong. Her strength makes you nervous. It is like being in the next field with a golf jacket on, to an angry young bull. The bull does not realize that the gate is there to stop him—therefore it will not stop him. Russia walks roughshod over and through obstacles that an older, a more civilized, a more self-conscious country would maneuvre around for half a century. She wants Siberia—she takes it. She wants Central Asia—she takes it. She wants Manchuria—she is taking it. She wants Persia—we shall see. * * * Russia is going ahead. That is my conclusion."

The volume is full of interesting matter, giving much valuable information about the country that will undoubtedly play a part constantly increasing in strength in the affairs of the world. It is enriched by many illustrations most of them from photographs taken by Mr. Norman. The striking frontispiece of the Tsar and Tsarita walking democratically along a roadway is from life. The maps were specially drawn for this volume.

Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

FINNISH AGRICULTURE—BURNING THE WOODS FOR A SEED-BED.
—From All the Russians. —Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons.

Sunday Supper Hints.

The following, taken from "The Experiences of a Housekeeper," by Maria C. Callender, will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of many housekeepers and, possibly, give them some useful suggestions:

"Of all the meals of the week, none has caused me so much anxiety in the way of preparation, and serving, as the third meal on Sundays—call it supper or luncheon, as you will.

"Our dinner is served later on that day, not only because the breakfast is postponed an hour to give a little more rest to those who have to work all day during the week, but also on account of the members of the family who attend the Sunday school after the morning service at church.

"After a hearty dinner at 2 o'clock, the usual supper hour of six finds us with little or no appetite, and we eat more because we fear we may be hungry before morning than because we are hungry then.

"I do not believe in 'pantry shelf lunches,' as do many of my friends. I find that we eat as much, or more, in this desultory manner than if we sat down to the table, and no one ever thinks they have had anything after all; there is quite as much trouble for some one, in clearing away after one of these lunches, and much less satisfaction all around, so for years we have prepared supper as usual, even though our good sense protested against such a proceeding.

"After much thought, I decided to inaugurate a change by serving a light lunch after the evening service. A small, round table was placed in the library, covered with a lunch cloth and on it was placed some pretty plates and and cups with the necessary silver. A vase of flowers in the center gave an additional touch of attractiveness and the novelty of the thing added greatly to its popularity with the family. A single burner oil stove, placed in an alcove, furnished the heat for boiling water with which to make the tea, and later, water for washing the dishes. It would have been less work to have used the kitchen range for this, but—as one of the children said—'it wouldn't have been nearly so much fun.'

"On our return from church in the evening, the family and any friend who might happen in—and there was seldom a night when there was no 'stranger within our gate,' after this luncheon business became known to our friends—would seat themselves wherever in the room they were the most comfortable and be served by the gentlemen of the party with tea, sandwiches and little cakes from the table; 'mother,' of course, pouring the beverage and keeping a watchful eye on the supply of the other things served, that there should always be plenty.

"After all were satisfied, the tea things were removed to the kitchen, the gentlemen assisting in this work by doing all the carrying and lifting, and the girls would make light work of 'doing' the few dishes used, so that in half an hour at the most, everything was in order, with no left-over dishes to be washed in the morning.

"Our refreshments were confined to such light materials that we did not suffer from eating them at such an hour and we all slept better for having the lunch before retiring.

"Though we had our breakfast later on Sunday morning, I rose at the usual time and prepared the sandwiches we were to have, before the others of the family were awake. I wrapped them in a thick towel wrung out of cold water and placed them where they would keep cool and moist until needed. Sometimes they were made of chopped meat, sometimes of nut-meats ground to a paste and seasoned with a little salt, or moistened with a mayonnaise. Eggs chopped very fine and seasoned with salt, pepper and mustard, moistened with a few drops of vinegar, proved to be prime favorites.

"The sandwiches were put on the plates from which they were to be served, and just before they were placed on the table were garnished with sprigs of feathery parsley, or hearts of lettuce leaves; not a bit of trouble, and a great addition to the attractiveness of bread and butter. Sometimes we had nothing but the sandwiches and a cup of tea; at other times little cakes, or nut cookies, were added and on rare occasions when the night was cold, a stew of oysters, or a cup of coffee was substituted.

"The idea worked to my entire satisfaction and I can heartily recommend it to other housekeepers who may have the same trouble as I about Sunday suppers. Of course, anything can be substituted, but the main thought should be to serve that which will be satisfactory, and at the same time, save all the work possible.

"By making the simple lunch appetizing and appealing to the sense of the beautiful by the use of pretty dishes and flowers, and by serving it in a cozy home-room instead of the usual dining room, it takes on the semblance of a fete and the family will find an unusual charm in the plain food when it is offered in this way. Above all, do not forget that 'a clean table cloth and a smiling face' will go a long way toward the success of any meal.

"Let all of the family—and the chance guest if he, or she, pleases—have a part in the serving of this informal meal. A homeless lad, who was attending school with my son, used to be a frequent guest at our Sunday 'banquets'—this was the boy's name for our third meal—and this boy insisted upon helping clear away, and even to wash the dishes, saying that it was such fun to seem to belong in a home, instead of a boarding house, which was his fate while attending school. Indeed, the after part of the business was enjoyed by all of the younger portion of the family and if a dish was occasionally broken by the amateur dish-washers, it was more than paid for by the comfort of knowing that the children were at home and happier there than they would be in any other place."

The Merry Go-Rounds

Some time ago the following very pessimistic poem was sent to the M. G. R. with the request that it be printed for the good of the society. The request is complied with, though Miss Prudence has doubts as to the good that will ever be accomplished by such views as those set forth in the poem:

"I know a poor, but honest man
Who strives to live on the Christian plan,
As poor as he is, and poor will be,
A scorned, despised wretch is he.
At home he leaves a starving wife—
Abroad he leads a leper's life,
He struggles 'gainst the fearful odds
But cannot own the people's gods
Which are—
Dimes and dollars; dollars and dimes
And empty pockets the worst of crimes.

I know a poor, but honest youth,
Whose hopes were stayed on a maiden's truth,
But a maid will break her vows with ease
When a lover comes, whose claims are these—
A hollow heart, an empty head,
A nose well tinged with brandy-red,
A soul well taught in valliany's school,
But with plenty of cash, sweet cash! I know the rule—
'Tis dimes and dollars; dollars and dimes
And empty pockets the worst of crimes.

It's get ye wealth—no matter how,
No questions asked of the rich, I trow,
Steal by night and steal by day
Only do it in a legal way.
Join the church and ne'er forsake her,
Learn to cant, and insult your Maker,
Be liar, knave, hypocrite and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule:
It's dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes
And empty pockets the worst of crimes.

It is a relief to turn from such a doctrine to one of "Unicettis" cheerful letters:

Here I am again! Here is your Kilkenny cat who ever comes back, Miss Prudence! I come because I couldn't possibly stay away after "Mr. Smiley of Missouri" told his apple story. I am sure it is true, and doubtless Mr. Smiley can prove it to be so by producing the spade with which the 'apples were dug. I wonder if all lovers of Tennyson are also fond of "potatoes boiled with beans."

Poor "Montana Bach!" Of course I would milk his cow for him if he lived near enough to my home. I might fry him some meat and pancakes, but will not make corn-pone for anybody—I don't like corn bread, it scratches my throat when I swallow it.

"Rag Weed,' come again. If I could talk with you I could tell you a good joke—one you would enjoy, I know.

"Mountain Sister," wouldn't I just love to teach that "one bachelor" you mentioned, a lesson! The idea of his wife toiling up the hill carrying two buckets of water and he sitting on the bank of the creek fishing, or else on a soap box in the grocery, telling yarns to a crowd of loafers like himself. Oh, yes! I'd like a man like that to train, certainly I would.

Where are "Miss Lisa" and "Mongrel," from Missouri, and "Black Star," "Virginia Charley," "Trixie Dean" and "Terrence?" I wish we could hear from them again.

Let us have the "Serial" by all means and I send this list of writers: "Walter Douglass," "Big I. T.," "Brunette" and "Rattle Trap."

But please do not let us change our circle's name. "The Modern Golden Rule" would be appropriate and nice, but for sweet memory's sake let us keep our dear Merry-Go-Round.—"Unicetti," Mo.

"The bright-colored leaves of Autumn
Drift slowly to the ground;
And the gay, flaunting flowers of Summer
Are never a one to be found.
To me it brings a sadness—
The thought that Summer is o'er—
When the skies are dark and gloomy
And the flowers will bloom no more.

This evening as I take up my pen to write to you, I realize that the summer is, indeed, over. I see the trees clad in their autumn robes of yellow, russet and crimson, while with every gentle breeze the leaves slowly flutter down to the earth where they will make a warm coverlet for the sleeping flowers.

Though the days are yet pleasant and bright, and winter still seems a long distance away, I cannot but realize that the beautiful autumn days are swiftly passing and soon she will sob out her short life under leaden skies. The wind which is now gentle, and pleasant to listen to, will become harsh and shrill as it moans through the leafless forests and dead sedges of the fast departing year.

But, after all, each season has its charms, and though we are sorry to have the summer go, we can find much that is beautiful and cheering if we look on the bright side of everything.

"Mr. Smiley," that was truly an extra apple tree you told us about. I should be greatly obliged to you if you could procure some scions of it for my farm in W. Va.

As to the Serial story, it seems to me that it would, of necessity, be a badly tangled up affair with as little plot, or design as a crazy quilt. For my part, I would prefer to have one of our best writers do the whole story.

"Brother Jonathan," while it would do no harm to change the name of our society, I think the name is of secondary importance and am satisfied with it as it is now.

"Walter Douglass," your name sounds familiar to me. Did you not once write for a certain "Journal" published in Louisville, Ky.?—"Pericles," W. Va.

This week Miss Prudence is informed—in lead pencil writing—that "the little Migit" (whatever that may be) will come again when it "can stay longer." Also that "Pussy" will come again if she is "excepted" as a member of the M. G. R.

These, and other correspondents, will please bear in mind the oft repeated instructions that they will not be "accepted" unless they write their letters with ink, on one side only of their paper and sign their full and correct address as well as the signature they wish used for their published letters.

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—W. C. Mollett.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a British general, born in 1738, and died in 1805. He commanded British troops in America during the Revolution, and after gaining several minor victories, surrendered his army to the American and French forces under Washington and Lafayette, in 1781. He was afterward appointed governor-general of India, then made viceroy of Ireland, and later sent again to govern India, in which country he died.

METTA.

2.—HALF SQUARE.

X X X X X
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X

1.—An officer under Abimelech. Judges 9:28.
2.—A tower where Israel pitched his tent. Gen. 35:21.
3.—An unclean fowl. Leviticus 11:19.
4.—A city of the Chaldees. Gen. 11:28.
5.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B erect a hotel. A contributes 4 lots of land, worth $375,000 each and $21,400 cash. B puts in $5,600.00 cash, and furniture worth $9,250.00. They rent the premises for $7,550.00 per year; how much of the rental should each receive?

MATTHEW MATTOX.

4.—GEOGRAPHICAL CHARADES.

1.—My first is an article of wearing apparel; my second a tract of land; my whole is a town in Massachusetts.

2.—My first is a fruit; my second a verb; my whole a town in Texas.

3.—My first is a metal; my second a weight; my whole a town in Kansas.

4.—My first is a color; my second a bird; my whole a county in Iowa.

5.—My first is a part of the body; my second denotes power; my whole is a county in Texas.

MIZPAH.

5.—QUERY.

What is the central thought of every scheme of reform, and who first used the expression?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote—

"The sky is clouded, the rock is bare,
The spray of the sea is white in the air;
And the waves are out with the winds at play;
And I shall not tempt the sea to-day."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 9.

1.—Henry Clay.

2.—Words forming double acrostic: Elead, Ribai, Adina, Tahan, Oshea. Primals, Erato; finals, Diana.

3.—Plow-land, 300 acres; timber, 120 acres; meadow, 60 acres; pasture, 20 acres. (See Chat.)

4.—L-ass, O-ration, V-ale, E-land; Love.

5.—During an invasion of Scotland by the Danes, an attack was made during the night, and one of the Danish soldiers stepped upon a thistle, and as the sharp prickles pierced his foot, he uttered an exclamation that roused the Scottish guards, who gave the alarm to the army, who seized their arms and drove the invaders back. For this service the homely thistle was chosen as the national flower of the country it helped to save.

6.—Bacon write: "When any of the four pillars of government are mainly shaken or weakened (which are religion, justice, counsel and treasure) men had need to pray for fair weather."

Chat.

In the following solution sent by the author of the problem answered, P stands for pasture, M for meadow, T for timber, P-L for plow-land.

3 times (P and M) equals 2 times T, hence 3 times P and M minus T [illegible] M. Subtracting this from 3 times [illegible] equals and T equals P-L equals 5 times [illegible] 2 times P-L. Take result from [illegible] minus M equals P-L) times 2, we have [illegible] minus 2 times M equal 0, or T [illegible] times M. The last times 2 taken from [illegible] times P plus 3 times M equals [illegible] times T, leaves 3 times P equals M, hence T equals [illegible] 6 times P. Now reduce M and T [illegible] tiples of T, and we have P plus [illegible] plus 6 times P plus P-L equals [illegible] (3 times T equals) 18 times P [illegible] equals) 3 times P equals P-L [illegible] minus P-L equals 0, added [illegible] plus P-L equals 500, equals 25 times P equals 500, or P equals 20, and meadow [illegible] times 20, T 6 times 20, and P-L 15 times 20.

The Schoolmistress hopes this solution is plainer to the arithmetic class than it is to her, and politely declines trying to work out this kind of a problem more than once a year.

So far, only two of the pupils have responded to the Thanksgiving invitation; therefore, unless the acceptances come in very soon, the entertainment will be given up.

An Early English Martyr.

I've studied, and I've studied, and I've rumpled up my hair;
There's not the least wee bit of use in trying to prepare;
I've been the first of all the class, but now I'll drop like lead,
For early English history will not stay in my head.

Now which is Pict and which is Scot, I don't know in the least;
To save my life I cannot tell West Saxons from the East;
And Engles mix themselves with Jutes and Britons in the fight;
I wish they'd been Kilkenny cats—such hard work isn't right.

And then such names! All Aethel things, it fairly makes one sick;
I don't know which is Aethelberht, and which is Aethelric,
And Aethelbald and Aethelflaed, and then comes Aethelthryth
To make the case a little worse, and maybe she's a myth!

Then there is Hengist, Horsa, too, Eadwine, and that's not half;
There's Penda, Wulfhere, Oswiu, and some one named Wiglaf.
I've sung them to so many tunes I've nearly gone insane,
And now the straw that's breaking me is that invading Dane.

There's Mercia, Northumbria, Wessex and little Kent;
How can one tell which realm it was to which Aethel went?
Oh, when I think how mixed I am, my heart is in my mouth;
I'm sure I'll say Wessex was north, Northumbria the south!

I used to think 'twas very nice to be of English race;
I never knew that England was a piccalilli place!
I wish when Aelfred made those laws which all the books so praise,
He'd added that no child should study early English days.

—Marion Ames Taggart, in Youth's Companion.

BERNIE AND THE WINDMILL.

"But may I, mama?"

Bernie was hopping up and down impatiently at the foot of the veranda steps, while his mother stood on the top one and thought. Bernie's mother always thought at least a minute before she gave "permissions" to her small son, for he wasn't apt to do any thinking for himself.

Bernie and his mother had arrived here, at Uncle Jesse's, the evening before, for the summer; and ever since breakfast Bernie had been busily exploring his Uncle Jesse's farm. There were many new and strange things for a little city boy to examine, and Bernie liked to examine things. That was one of the reasons why he was so often in trouble.

Just a few moments ago, from the top of a tree in the orchard, Bernie had spied a windmill down in a distant field. At once he wanted to get a nearer look at it; and when his mother finally said he might go, he set off down the orchard path in such a hurry that he didn't make any answer to her warning:

"Be careful, Bernie-boy, and remember not to meddle!"

Beyond the orchard was a ploughed field, and beyond that lay the pasture where the windmill stood. Bernie had been going at a tremendous pace, but he found it impossible to run over the ploughed ground. The wind was blowing harder out here in the open field than up among the trees by the house, and it blew a fellow about and made him stumble. But the windmill loomed invitingly near, and Bernie struggled on, and soon he had climbed over the pasture fence in the corner near the windmill.

It was a very odd-looking windmill, with four broad fans to catch the wind; very different from the round wheel-shaped kind that Bernie had seen in the city and from the car windows.

As he went up to it, he saw there was a trough at the foot full of water. He guessed that was where his Uncle Jesse's cows came to drink. He wondered how the water got there until he spied a pipe coming up through the ground with a queer spout pipe attached to it, and guessed that the windmill pumped it up through that. His mother had once explained to him that there is often water under our very feet, but so deep down in the ground that we need a windmill or a well to help us get it.

So he guessed there was a well down in the ground, somewhere nearby. There was a stout ladder leaning against the side of the windmill and the small explorer at once climbed it. He wanted to see why the big windmill stood still though the wind blew!

Up above, at the head of the ladder, was a small platform just enough to stand on comfortably. The wind nearly took Bernie off his feet as he mounted on this platform and he had to hold on tight to keep from falling off, down to the ground below!

Bernie soon found that it was a strong rope wound around one of the fans which kept the "wings" from whirling; and then he wondered why Uncle Jesse should have them tied when there was such a fine wind to make the mill draw water! How it would spin if its wings were loose!

The big fan by which Bernie stood, pulled at the fastening as if it longed to get away. The knot wasn't very securely tied, and presently with a few patient tugs at the rope Bernie set the mill free.

Up went the big fan high in the air! and then, rushing down, it came straight for the little boy standing in its way! How he did it, Bernie could never tell, but the next thing he knew he was clinging by one arm to the sail with all his might while with the other he tried to hold himself from being dashed off the platform.

He was too frightened to cry, but he began to call for his mother as loud as the choking in his throat would let him. The noisy wind made his cry sound like a whisper, and the big sail tugged cruelly to get at him and knock him over and go careering around and around.

Oh, if Uncle Jesse, or some one, could hear him! He knew he couldn't hold on much longer, for his arm was growing weak. If the wind only wouldn't!

Didn't it know that it was carrying a boy up there? "Oh, please, Wind, don't pull so!" Bernie sobbed. Up at the house Bernie's mother was helping Aunt [illegible] set the supper table. Every few minutes she went to the door and looked down the orchard path. She was growing anxious to see Bernie coming.

By and by she went out and down to the orchard fence, often stopping to listen. Once she thought she heard some one calling but the wind made so much noise she couldn't be certain. Then the sound came again surely it was like Bernie's voice. She hurried into the barnyard where she could see the pasture and the windmill. Her heart stood still as she caught sight of a strange speck up there on the top against the sky between the fans.

Just a minute to call Uncle Jesse, and Bernie's mother was flying over the ground as if her feet were wings. Out over the rough ploughed field they ran towards the windmill. The wind held them back, but each step brought them closer within sound of the frightened little voice, though I think Bernie's mother thought she would never reach the pasture!

At last they were over the fence and near enough to see the bare head and the small white face, and even the rough jerks of the great fan as it strained at the little arm. Bernie's mother stood by the trough, but Uncle Jesse sprang up the ladder.

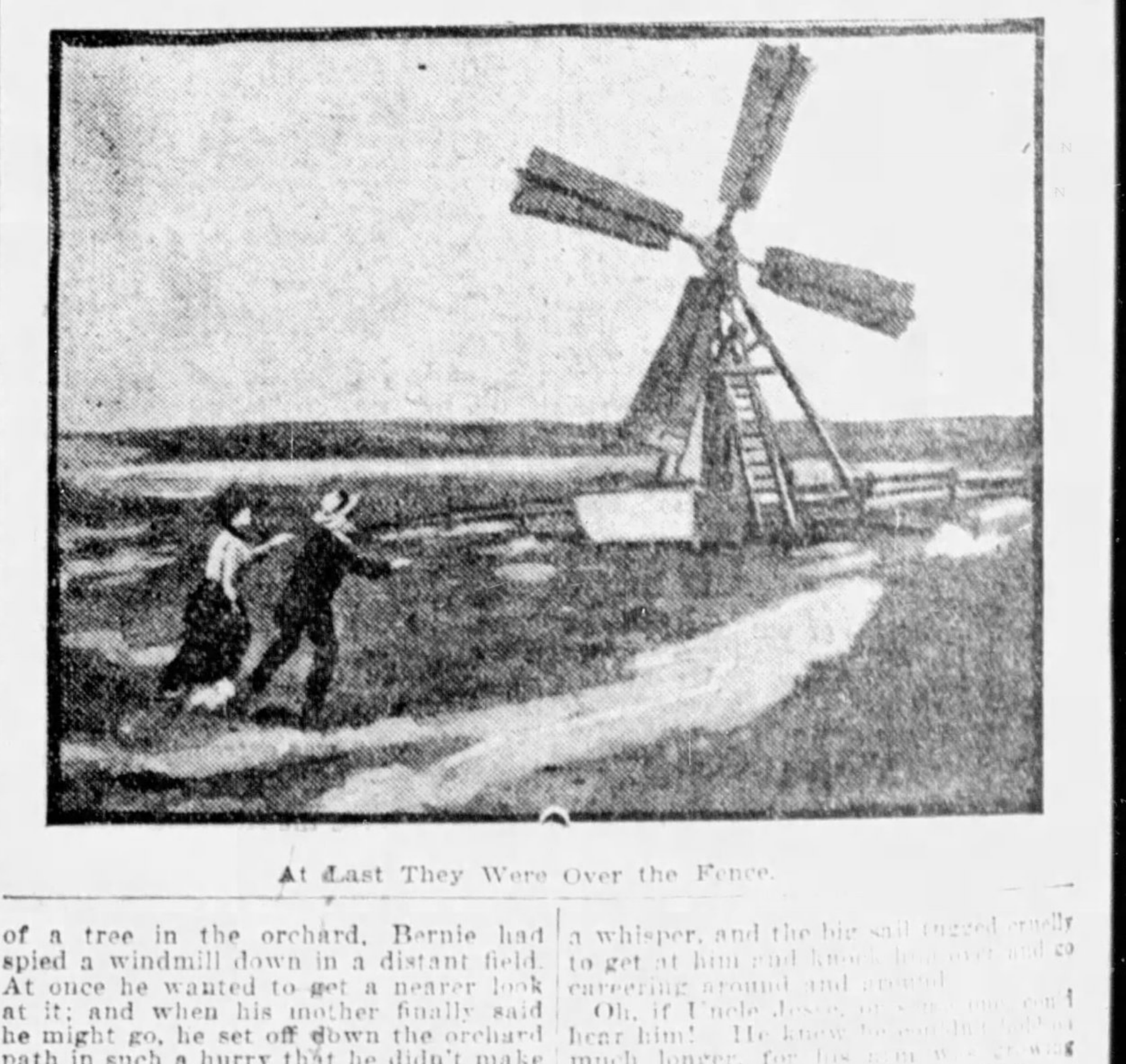
In a moment more the great sail went swinging around unchecked, and Bernie was safe in his mother's arms.

The little boy was too tired to walk home, and Uncle Jesse carried him. When he was set down on his feet by his mother's side, on the veranda, Aunt Mollie was hearing about it [illegible] mother's hand. She looked [illegible] him, white and sorrowful.

"Oh, Bernie," she whispered, "why did you meddle?"

"I don't know!" Bernie said.

But this was the adventure which cured Bernie of meddling, for good and all!—Kathleen S. Bassett in [illegible]



At Last They Were Over the Fence.

STRIKE IS OVER; MINING BEGINS

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

To the Great Convention of Miners at Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 20.—About 700 delegates of the United Mine Workers of America, from the hard coal mining district of Pennsylvania, met in the Nesbitt theatre to-day to act on the proposal to settle the long strike by arbitration. The convention was called by President Mitchell under the rules of the union to vote on the plan which he laid before it and later explained fully in a lengthy address.

Although the time set for the meeting of the convention was 10 o'clock the doors of the theatre were not thrown open until the clock struck that hour. It did not take the assembly of delegates long to fill the place.

It was 11:05 o'clock when the reading of the reports was concluded, and as the business of the convention could not go on until the committee on credentials had made a final report, a motion was made to adjourn until 2 p. m.

President Mitchell made public the address he was to deliver to the convention this afternoon, as follows:

"In opening this convention for the transaction of business I take pleasure in extending warm greeting and welcome to the accredited representatives of the 150,000 men and boys whose heroic struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment has won the admiration of the civilized world. Language is inadequate to express the sense of pride I feel in you and those you represent. Your noble defense of the principles of unionism endears you to every man and every woman in our land who works for a livelihood. When the history of the struggles of toilers shall be written its pages will record no event more important, no principle more ably defended, no battle more bravely fought than the contest which I earnestly hope is now about to be happily ended.

"It is not my purpose to review the progress of the strike or even to enumerate the important events which have now passed into history. Imprinted indelibly upon the hearts of our people are the memories of the sufferings and hardships which have been and are being endured. For five long months the eyes of the nation have been centered upon your actions and it is a pleasure to say that the great heart of the American people throbbed in sympathy with you. It is, of course, a source of deep regret that the millions of underpaid workmen in our great cities should be the most acute sufferers by reason of this contest between ourselves and our employers. But strange as it may appear hundreds upon hundreds of those who suffered most from lack of fuel sent words of commendation and encouragement to us and in many instances declared that they would endure any privation in order that the miners and their families might secure a sufficient wage to enable them to enjoy a little happiness and sunshine, instead of the gloom and sadness which has been their lot for many years.

"The debt of gratitude we owe our fellow workers in this and other lands, the debt of gratitude we owe a generous public and a friendly press who have supported and sustained us during this memorable strike can never be adequately repaid. For our opponents we entertain no feeling of malice. While they have maligned our characters, impugned our motives and sought victory by methods which we should scorn to use, yet, on this day, when we have secured an avenue of redress, on this day when the realization of our hopes and ambitions seem near, when the prospect of a brighter and happier future seems assured, we should hold out to them the hand of friendship and ask them to join us in providing for such business relations as shall, for all time, establish peace and tranquility in the coal fields.

"The day is past when great organizations of capital can maintain the false position that their employes shall be denied the right to organize into compact bodies and speak through the organization of which they are members. We recognize the right of capital to consolidate, to federate and to speak and act through its organization but in according these rights and privileges to capital we demand and shall assert the same privileges for those who toil. Between the combination of capital on the one hand and the organization of labor on the other there should be and need be, no irreconcilable conflicts; each is a factor in the economic development of our civilization and the application of business judgment and plain common sense by each would enable them to work in harmony. While the interests of labor and capital are not by any means identical they are, nevertheless, reciprocal; each is dependent upon the other and under our form of government one cannot prosper without the other. Abraham Lincoln truly said that 'capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed; labor therefore deserves the first consideration.'

"That this fundamental principle will be recognized by the tribunal selected by the President of the United States I have no reason to doubt. The grave question which you have been called upon to consider to-day demands and must receive your most careful thought. Personally I should have preferred an adjustment of the difficulties existing in the anthracite field by conference with the anthracite mine owners and without the intervention of agencies not directly involved, but I recognize the fact that relations between ourselves and the mine operators have become so strained as to render direct negotiation at this time impossible. If the consequences of this strike affected only the interests of the operators and mine workers there would be less reason for the intervention of a third party, but the fact that a coal famine was upon the people of Eastern and Seaboard states and threatened to become a national calamity justifies the action of the Chief Executive of our nation in his earnest effort to bring about an early resumption of mining.

"The proposition submitted for your consideration may have objectionable features and its detail may not meet with the unanimous approval of our people, but it is immeasurably better as now presented than when originally offered by the representatives of the coal corporations. I am firm in my conviction that the prompt acceptance of this proposal will secure to the anthracite mine workers and these dependent upon them a greater measure of justice than they could attain by conducting the conflict; I believe that the prompt acceptance of this proposition will secure to the mine workers a greater degree of justice than they have enjoyed in the past.

"The people of our country await with anxious expectancy the result of your action to-day; the eyes of the nation are centered upon you, and friends and foes alike demand the submission of issues involved in this strike to the tribunal nominated by the President of the United States. That there are discordant elements in this convention; that there are dissatisfied ones at home I am fully aware, but, gentlemen, with all the earnestness of which I am possesed I urge that you give your approval to the action of your executive officers who have recommended acceptance of the proposition that the strike be declared off and all men are therefore to return to work in the positions and working places occupied by them prior to the inauguration of the strike and that all questions at issue be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal selected by the President of the United States."

All the delegates were not present when the afternoon session was called to order at 2:10 p. m. The district secretaries were immediately called upon for their corrected and final reports.

The reports showed that there were 662 delegates present who have the power to cast 867 votes. The reports were unanimously adopted. The election of officers was then in order. Without any speechmaking, Mr. Mitchell was elected president and Mr. Wilson secretary. President Mitchell was not present when he was elected. A few minutes later, however, he appeared on the platform. His reception was extremely cordial. The delegates rose and cheered him for several minutes. He delivered his address, which received the closest attention.

IT WAS UNANIMOUS.

Miners' Convention Accepts Offer of President Roosevelt.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 21.—The convention of the United Mine Workers, at 11:55 o'clock this morning, after a short, but exciting debate, adopted a resolution ending the great strike in the anthracite coal fields, work to be resumed Thursday, accepting the arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt and naming National President Mitchell to represent the miners before the commission. It was adopted by a vive voce vote overwhelmingly, and this action was followed by great cheering of the delegates.

The report of the resolutions committee, which was adopted, is as follows:

"We, the committee on resolutions, beg leave to recommend that the following communication be adopted and forwarded to President Roosevelt, President of the United States of America:

"Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.

"Hon. Theo. Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir:—We, the representatives of the employes of the various coal companies engaged in operating mines in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, having under consideration your telegram of October 15, 1902, and addressed to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and which reads as follows:

"'I have appointed as commissioners Brigadier-General John Wilson, E. W. Parker, Judge George Gray, E. E. Clark, Thomas H. Watkins, Bishop J. L. Spalding, with Carroll D. Wright as recorder. These names are accepted by the operators and I earnestly ask and urge that the miners likewise accept this commission. It is a matter of vital concern to all our people, and especially to those in our great cities who are at least well off, that the mining of coal should be resumed without a moment's unnecessary delay.'

"We have decided to accept the proposition therein embodied and submit all questions at issue between the operators and mine workers of the anthracite coal region for adjustment to the commission which you have named. In pursuance of that decision we shall report for work on Thursday morning, October 23, in the positions and working places occupied by us prior to the inauguration of the strike. We have authorized John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with such assistants as he may select to represent us in all bearings before the commission.

(Signed.) "JOHN MITCHELL,
"Chairman of convention.
"W. B. WILSON,
"Secretary of convention."

President Mitchell announced that he had received a telegram from President Roosevelt that he would call a meeting of the commission immediately after the favorable action of the convention. President Mitchell said he had reason to believe the findings of the commission would be announced within one month after the close of the convention.

The Convention Reassembled.

With the prospect that President Roosevelt's proposal to arbitrate would be accepted by a big majority, the convention of United Mine Workers resumed its work to-day in the Nesbitt theatre.

A formal announcement to the public was prepared last night by the resolutions committee which included Mr. Mitchell and other high officers of the mine workers, to be published after the voting on President Roosevelt's proposition.

It was evident when the delegates assembled to-day that they were in a most hopeful mood. Some said that the arbitration committee would be even of more benefit to future generations in the coal fields than the present; and any how it would put before the public the whole situation in detail as between the miners and operators in a fair and thorough way. In reading the local morning papers the miners were confronted with the advertisements of merchants announcing that the strike was settled. The opposition of the steam men was neither belittled nor exaggerated by Mr. Mitchell. He simply maintained that this element of dissatisfaction would be settled satisfactorily.

Debate on Reinstatement.

The delegates were prompt in getting down to work. As soon as President Mitchell arrived in the hall at 10:05 a. m. he called the delegates to order. The committee on resolution was called on for its report but it was not ready to respond. The debate on reinstatement of all men in their former positions was immediately resumed. The question before the convention was a motion to accept the recommendation of the officers to call off the strike and submit all questions at issue to the arbitration committee.

A delegate from the Hazelton region asked how the individual operators stood on the arbitration plan. He called attention to the fact that the arbitration offer made by the railroad operators did not contain the name of John Markle, or the name of any other individual concern.

In reply Mr. Mitchell said that while no individual operators had signed the plan he did not understand that they were against it.

A delegate from Wilkesbarre said the superintendent of the Kinston Coal company had promised to give work to all men who applied. This brought out considerable applause.

Must Be Some Victims.

An impassioned speech by another delegate from the Wyoming valley followed. He asked the men to stop talking about all getting back to work. He hoped the convention would take a vote by noon and end the strike. In all victorious wars men have fallen and there would be some to fall in this one.

The debate was continued for fifteen minutes more and the committee on resolutions was again called upon but it was not ready. At this juncture it seemed to be the desire of the delegates to end the debate. No one caring to speak, a delegate arose and took exception to an article in one of the local newspapers, but the objector was pacified by an explanation from Mr. Mitchell.

There being nothing further to do but wait on the report of the committee on resolutions a delegate suggested a song. The only colored delegate in the convention was called upon and responded. A sweet tenor followed the heavy bass of the colored man and while he was concluding his song the committee on resolutions arrived. The committee made its report immediately.

Debate After the Report.

The debate on reinstatement was immediately resumed. One delegate strenuously objected to the adoption of the resolution because no provision was made for the men who may fail to get work. The other side of the question was taken up by a delegate from the Panther Creek valley. He said: "Let us go back; we will all get work in the end."

There were cries for the previous question but President Mitchell stopped this by announcing that every man would have a chance to speak and that he would not entertain a motion to vote so long as there was one delegate in the hall who wanted to be heard.

National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson was recognized by the chair. He made a strong speech for the acceptance of the proposition. He said the miners were always willing to arbitrate and now that the coal company officials have agreed the miners were bound to agree. To those who feared that they might not get back their positions he put the question how they knew they would not be taken back. He said they were only anticipating. He felt sure that no competent man need fear the result. He closed by paying a tribute to all those who have helped the miners.

Proposal Carried Unanimously.

The delegates in brief speeches took up both sides of the question with great earnestness. Those opposed to the proposition wanted specific assurances that they would be taken care of. During the debate three speeches were made in foreign languages—Slavonic, Polish and Lithuanian. The three foreign speaking delegates favored the acceptance of the proposition.

A Slav delegate wanted to know what wages the men would receive if they went to work Thursday, which created a laugh. He was informed that the question would be placed in the hands of the commission.

The question was finally put to vote and a great chorus of ayes carried it. The vote was declared unanimous.

It was decided that all men needed to place the mines in condition can return to work at once.

When order was restored after the cheering, resolutions were adopted thanking all organizations and individuals for the assistance they have rendered the mine workers in the strike. A resolution was also adopted recommending to state legislatures that no person under 21 years be employed in or about the mines for more than eight hours a day. Another important action was the adoption of a resolution that all men who are needed to place the mines in condition can return to work at once. This applies more particularly to the engineers, firemen and pumpmen.

The engineers made another plea that something be done in the way of taking care of the men who fail to find work. It was decided that this question be left in the hands of the executive boards of the three districts.

Envelopes addressed to President Mitchell at Wilkesbarre were distributed among the delegates with instructions that all pay envelopes, due bills, statements of wages and anything that may help the miners in their case before the arbitration commission be sent to him.

Rev. J. J. Curran, of Wilkesbarre, made a few remarks to the miners and congratulated them on the outcome of the strike. There being no further business before the convention a delegate arose and suggested that before adjourning the delegates should sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "just to show that we are law-abiding citizens."

This was done and the mine workers' convention came to an end with three cheers for John Mitchell.

Most Mines Fit to Open.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 21—Mine Inspectors Stein and Brennan of the Sixth and Eighth districts, respectively, after an examination of many collieries in their territory, report most of them in condition to resume operation. In the Eighth district Inspector Stein has found quite a number of the chambers gaseous because of the displacement of coal in the main transportation openings. Extraordinary care must be taken by the fire bosses when work is begun, he says, and he has issued precautionary instructions to this effect. Richardson, Oak Hill and Lyttle collieries, in the lower district, are reported flooded and not in condition to be operated for many weeks.

Thousands of Trainmen Called Back

New York, Oct. 21.—Anthracite coal carrying railroads, through orders just issued by the general managers have called back into service all trainmen, station agents and clerks laid off in consequence of the suspension of coal transportation during the strike. The Philadelphia & Reading and the Jersey Central roads will reinstate between 4,500 and 5,000 trainmen this week and the other coal carrying roads employ 1,000 more.

Miners Return Home.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 21.—Many mine workers who left this region during the period of the strike have returned to their homes. It is claimed that of the 900 strikers who secured work at the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, 750 have quit since Saturday and have returned to the coal regions.

Great Rejoicing at the Mines.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 21.—News that the convention declared the strike off reached Shenandoah at 12 o'clock and almost simultaneously every bell in the town was ringing and the whistles of every factory and breaker pealed the joyous news. There was a spontaneous gathering of people, and 10 minutes after the good news reached town the streets were crowded with people. At Mahanoy City there were blowing of whistles and ringing of bells, and almost the entire population of the town assembled in the streets. In some localities there were impromptu parades in which the fire departments and other organizations joined in some instances.

Pathetic scenes were enacted as the men who have been idle and under a great strain for nearly six months rushed off to prepare for work.

Operators Glad to Hear It.

New York, Oct. 21.—The news that the coal strike had been officially declared at an end by the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre was received with delight in this city. President Baer, when informed of the news, said:

"Well, I am very glad to hear that. I had heard of the resolution, but had not heard that it had been adopted."

President Truesdale said:

"I am delighted to hear the news and trust that the men are satisfied. I believe there will be work for all. We'll get coal here in a jump, probably by the end of the week."

"Just as I expected," was President Fowler's only comment.

"There's no reason," said President Olyphant, of the Delaware & Hudson, "why we should not be pleased, I am sure. I trust we shall have coal here by the end of the week. If we do not I shall be surprised, although there is a little doubt about it."

Mr. Markle, the independent operator, was asked what was his attitude towards the striking miners formerly employed by his firm.

"I have nothing to say," was his reply.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

Few People Realize

The Danger in That Common Disease Catarrh.

Because catarrhal diseases are so common and because catarrh is not rapidly fatal, people too often overlook and neglect it until some incurable ailment develops as a result of the neglect.

The inflamed condition of the membrane of the nose and throat makes a fertile soil for the germs of Pneumonia and Consumption, in fact catarrhal pneumonia and catarrhal consumption are the most common forms of these dreaded diseases which annually cause more than one-quarter of the deaths in this country.

Remedies for catarrh are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but very few have any actual merit as a cure, the only good derived being simply a temporary relief.

There is, however, a very effective remedy recently discovered which is rapidly becoming famous for its great value in relieving and permanently curing all forms of catarrhal diseases, whether located in the head, throat, lungs or stomach.

This new catarrh cure is principally composed of a gum derived from the Eucolyptus tree, and this gum possesses extraordinary healing and antiseptic properties. It is taken internally in the form of a lozenge or tablet, pleasant to the taste and so harmless that little children take them with safety and benefit.

Eucolyptus oil and the bark are sometimes used but are not so convenient nor so palatable as the gum.

Undoubtedly the best quality is found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which may be found in any drug store and any catarrh sufferer who has tried douches, inhalers and liquid medicines, will be surprised at the rapid improvement after a few days' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which are composed of the gum of the Eucolyptus tree, combined with other antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood and expel the catarrhal poison from the system.

Dr. Ramsell, in speaking of Catarrh and its cure, says: "After many experiments I have given up the idea of curing catarrh by the use of inhalers, washes, salves or liquid medicines. I have always had the best results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the red gum and other valuable antiseptics contained in these tablets make them, in my opinion, far superior to any of the numerous catarrh remedies so extensively advertised. The fact that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold in drug stores, under protection of a trademark, should not prejudice conscientious physicians against them, because their undoubted merit and harmless character make them a remedy which every catarrh sufferer may use with perfect safety and the prospect of a permanent cure.

For colds in the head, for coughs, catarrhal deafness and catarrh of the stomach and liver, people who have tried them say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a household necessity.

WILL ADDICKS WIN?

Dover, Del., Oct. 18.—Governor Hunn and Secretary of State Layton have prepared the proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the legislature. The proclamation awaits only the governor's signature.

Governor Hunn has given the Republican conferees representing the two factions of the state who have been dealing with him in the matter, and Senator Quay, who is said to represent the administration at Washington until midnight to-night to give him final assurance that some compromise will be made during the extra session bringing about the election of two Republican United States senators for three and five years respectively and one Republican congressman from Delaware. Both the Republican and Democratic organizations are said to be prepared to get their men into Dover on the jump next Monday if necessary.

Cholera in Egypt.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The state department to-day received the following cable from Consul Smith at Cairo, Egypt:

"Since 12th inst. 1,570 cases of cholera, 633 deaths, all Egypt."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

THE MAD MULLAH.

He Inflicted a Severe Defeat on the British Forces.

London, Oct. 20.—The British government is considering the expediency of dispatching Indian troops to Somaliland to deal with the Mad Mullah.

The British vice consul at Berbera, Somaliland, in cabling to the foreign office the substance of the latter dispatch which he received from Col. Swayne, commander of the British force operating against the Mad Mullah, referred to the Mullah being in communication with "Kail Inger" in the direction of the Webbe river. He apparently meant Karl Inger, the former officer of the Austrian-Hungarian army, who has several times been mentioned in connection with the Mullah's movements in Somaliland. Inger is also said to have caused the British authorities trouble in the Soudan some years ago.

Gen. W. H. Manning started from London for Somaliland some days ago in consequence of bad news from there and will hasten the dispatch of reinforcements from Berbera.

The Times and other newspapers this morning publish editorial articles on the Samoliland situation and warn the government against any further half-heartedness or half-measures, which they say have already cost so dear, in either breaking the back of the present rising or in the future pacification of the country.

The bulletin telling of the reverse to the British force was issued by the war office last night and gave an undated dispatch from Colonel Cobbs, commanding one of the columns of British forces operating against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. The dispatch was forwarded through the British vice consul at Berbera, Somaliland. The British forces engaged were composed entirely of native troops and levies. Colonel Cobbs says: "My force reached Erego this morning. When about one day's march north of Mudug it was attacked in the thick bush. Two advances were made, and the enemy was beaten back in the morning. Their losses were heavy and we captured 100 rifles. Our force then proceeded to collect animals for transportation and to join the detachment ot the stockade camp. In the afternoon a reconnaissance was made and, after sharp fighting, the enemy was again driven off. I greatly regret to report the following casualties:

"Colonel Phillips and Captain Angus and 50 men killed and about one hundred wounded. The latter include Captain Howard and Lieutenant Everett, but both are doing well. There were severe losses among the transport and riding camels. The force will reach the stockade camp to-morrow and will advance to attack the enemy."

The vice consul also telegraphs the substance of a later dispatch from Col. Swayne who says "as a result of the fighting at Erego, October 6, which was very severe, the Somalilies are considerably shaken. The Mullah, who is said to be in communication with Karl Inger, in the direction of the Webbe river, is bringing up reinforcements from all sides."

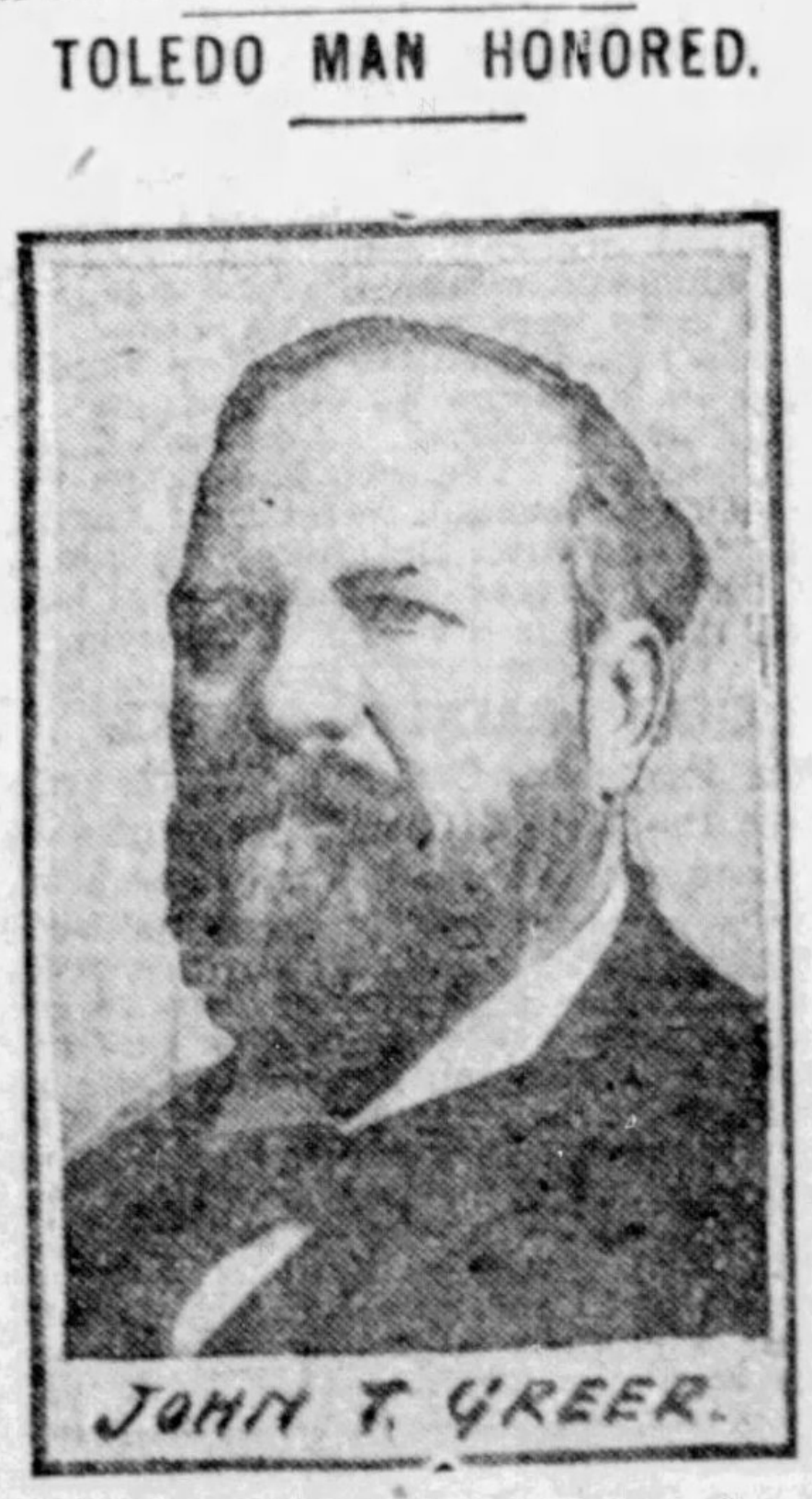
The serious reverse in Somaliland places the small British force there, of about 3,000 men of doubtful reliability in an exceedingly perilous situation.

Since the beginning of Colonel Swayne's second campaign against the Mullah last May it has been hard for the expedition. The present dispatches seem to show that he was retreating from the Italian frontier northward when the Mullah attacked him at Erego. Last December the Mullah was reported to have about 12,000 men, mostly mounted, a large percentage of whom were armed with rifles; it is possible that he now commands about fifteen thousand men. With this large force harassing him Colonel Swayne has to retreat to Bohotle, 150 miles, and probably still 100 miles further to Burao, the British frontier post. This march must be made under a scorching sun and over an arid and roadless desert. Even if the retreat is successful the gravest anxiety will be felt until further news is received. The entire expedition will have to be repeated on a much larger scale. Colonel Swayne is accompanied by over twenty white officers and has with him several Maxim guns and some seven pounders. The Mullah's success will set the whole Agadon and Dolbahanta country aflame. Trade returns at Berbera and Bulhar have shown an enormous decrease since the operations of the Mullah cut off access to the rich markets of Agadon and Dolbahanta.

It was announced by Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary in parliament, last summer that the Italians were co-operating with Colonel Swayne, but as the dispatch made public to-day do not mention Italian help, it is supposed that some local difficulty was found in arranging for the co-operation.

The mad Mullah is the son of a Somali shepherd. He has made the pilgrimage to Mecca and is said to be about 32 years old. While credited with the ambition and cruelty common to all African religious adventurers he has made his followers believe that he is a prophet, a mahdi (one led of God), born to lead all of Allah's hosts against his enemies, and that no matter how powerful the guns of the foe, no matter how clever their brains, if it is Allah's will for his servans to conquer conquer they will, and western Europe will once more tremble at the nod of an oriental.

TOLEDO MAN HONORED.

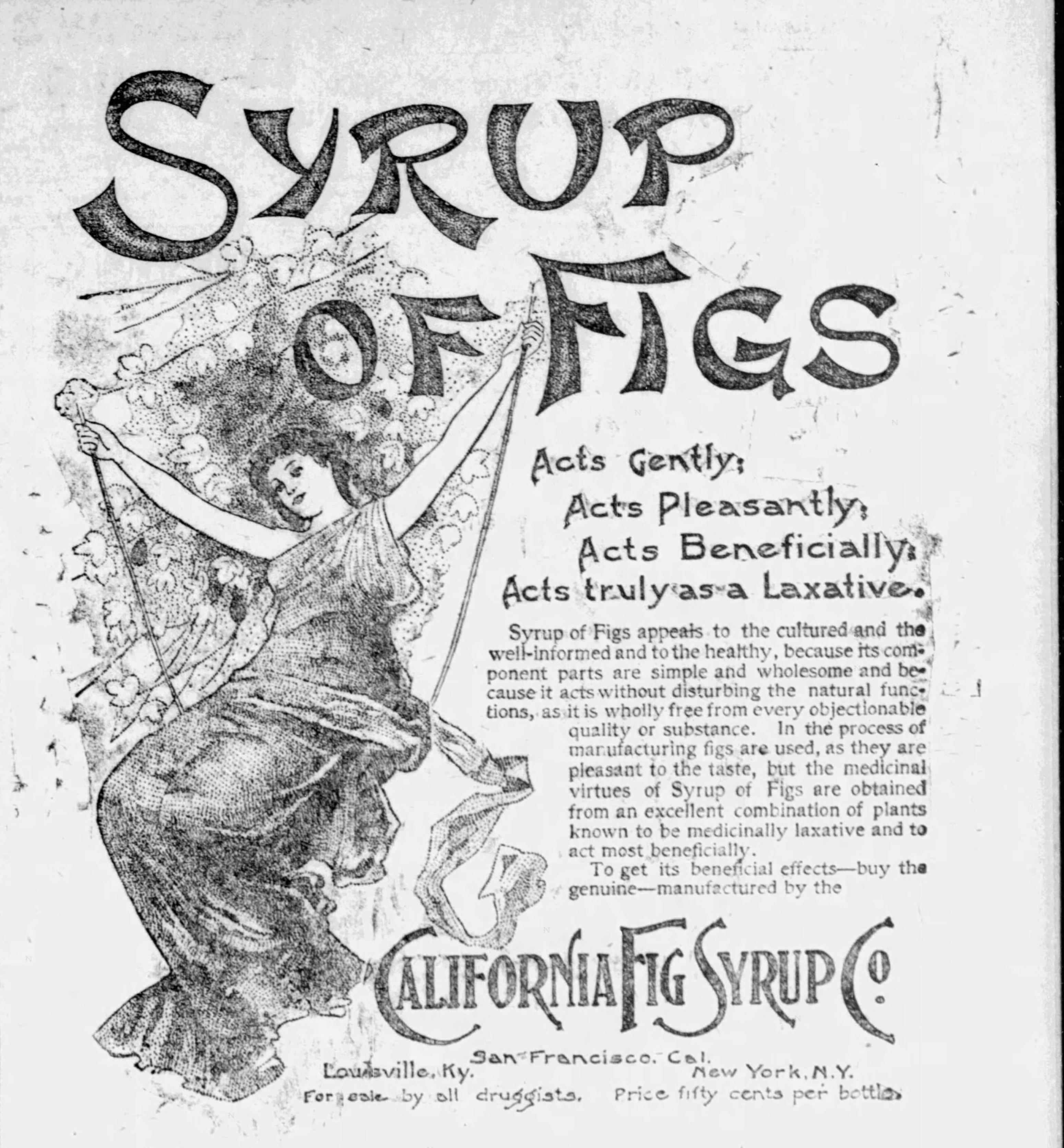


JOHN T. GREER.

Elected as one of the five corporate members of the American Board of Missions of the Congregational churches of the United States. Judge Greer, who is well known in Toledo business circles, was the choice of the annual convention, held last week at Oberlin, although nearly every state and territory had a candidate.

New Steamer Line.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 18.—The new monthly steamship service between Canada and South Africa, to be maintained by the Allan, Elder-Dempster and Furness lines, was inaugurated to-day with the sailing from this port of the Allan line steamship Ontarian. The Ontarian carries a full cargo and the promoters of the project express confident in the financial success of the venture. The new service will come into competition with the American lines, as the combination has decided to carry merchandise from Montreal to Cape Town at a rate 5 per cent. lower than that now existing from New York.

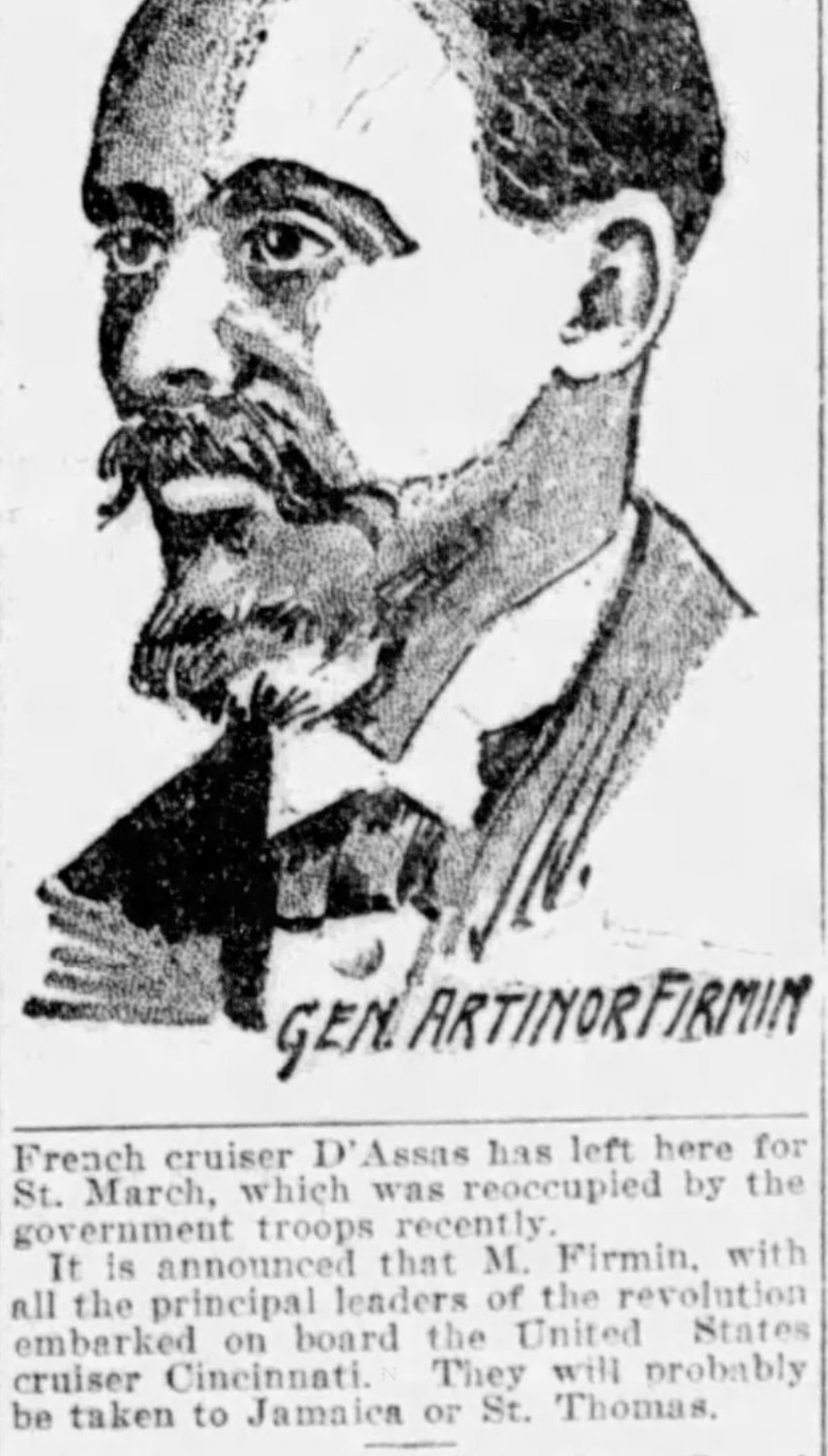

SYRUP OF FIGS
Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
New York, N.Y.
For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

FIRMIN EXILED.

Port-au-Prince, Oct. 16.—The troops of the provisional government are marching on Gonaives, the headquarters of the revolutionists. M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, has embarked on board a vessel and is going into exile. The French cruiser D'Assas has left here for St. March, which was reoccupied by the government troops recently.



GEN. ARTINOR FIRMIN

It is announced that M. Firmin, with all the principal leaders of the revolution embarked on board the United States cruiser Cincinnati. They will probably be taken to Jamaica or St. Thomas.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Vice Consul General Ferris wired the State department from Port-au-Prince to-day that St. Marc's had capitulated to the provisional government.

MORE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

San Domingo, Santo Domingo, Oct. 17.—United States Minister Powell has arrived here from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on a special mission for his government.

It was announced from Cape Haytion, October 13, that General Deschamps, former governor of Porto Plata, Santo Domingo, had taken up arms against the provisional government of Santo Domingo, and that uprisings had occurred at Monte Christi, Savanette and Guayabim. The same day a dispatch from Santo Domingo said that an ex-governor named Navarro had revolted and taken possession of Monte Christi, which is situated on the north coast of Santo Domingo, near the Haytien border.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Oct. 17.—The report that M. Firmin, the revolutionary leader, had embarked on the United States cruiser Cincinnati, is confirmed.

The troops of the provisional government surround Gonaives, the headquarters of the revolutionists.

The Cincinnati, the French cruiser D'Assas, and the German cruiser Falke are off Gonaives for the protection of foreign interests. It is hoped that the revolutionists will surrender Gonaives and thus save the town from damage and loss of life, which must result if the government troops are compelled to attack the place.

Pierre to Be President.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 18.—Word has been received here confirming previous reports that the provisional government of Hayti has crushed the Firminist revolution and adding that the election of Senoque Pierre to the presidency is assured. Hundreds of refugees are expected here during the course of the coming week.

JEFF DAVIS'S HOME.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 16.—The formal transfer of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, by Mrs. Davis, to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, was consummated yesterday at the opening session of the reunion of the Mississippi division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The home will be used as a home for indigent Confederate veterans. Mrs. Davis received $10,000 for the home.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

RUSSIA'S SCHEME.

Rumor that She Desires Turkey to Renew Old Treaty.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—The Austro-Hungarian foreign office entirely discredits the report, telegraphed from Bucharest, Roumania, to the London Daily Mail, that Russia has proposed to Turkey a revival of the Unkiar-Skelessi treaty of 1833, which established a Russian alliance, under the terms of which the government of Turkey undertook at Russia's request to exclude in time of war all foreign warships from the Black Sea, while Russia undertook at Turkey's request to furnish her aid by land and sea if necessary. It is pointed out at the foreign office here that all the European powers are concerned in the existing treaties governing the passage of the Dardanelles by foreign warships, and that it is impossible for Russia to modify them without the consent of the co-signatories.

The Austrian ambassador at Constantinople has also assured the foreign office in this city that no political matters were discussed during the recent visit to the sultan of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who is said to have made the proposition referred to.

KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

London, Oct. 17.—Lord Kitchener started to-day for India, to assume command of the British forces there. He goes by way of Paris and will visit Khartoum. Absolute secrecy was maintained regarding all the arrangements for his departure, so he got away unnoticed.

STEAMER DETAINED.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 17.—A conflict is in progress between the Pacific Steam Navigation company and the board of health here, the latter having refused since yesterday to permit the sailing of the steamer Guatemala for Panama, unless the company pays the fine which was imposed on four of its steamers because, as alleged the company deceived the board by hiding yellow fever cases on the vessels in question. The company has issued a protest, refuses to pay the fine and has notified the government that it will claim $750 daily as damages for the steamer's detention, without prejudice to other claims which it may make for damages on other grounds.

The Pacific Steam Navigation company is a British concern and has its headquarters in Liverpool.

British Ships Pay Fines.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Oct. 18.—The steamer Guatemala, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation company which was detained here owing to a conflict between the company and the board of health, sailed last night after its agents had paid the fine imposed on four steamers of the company for alleged concealment of yellow fever cases. The company's protest will be considered and the matter will be diplomatically arranged between the British and Ecuadorian governments.

SANTOS-DUMONT AGAIN.

London, Oct. 16.—Ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, who arrived in London last night from the continent, said that M. Santos-Dumont is about to make an offer to travel from Paris to San Francisco by airship. "Santos-Dumont," said Mr. Phelan, "asks that a prize of 200,000 be put up. This sum, however, will only be paid over in case the trip is successful. The aeronaut undertakes to pay all his own expenses, and he is already at work building a new airship for this purpose. He seems entirely confident of achieving his object. He pooh-poohs the difficulties of such a lengthy trip and not only believes he has got a chance of completing this transoceanic and transcontinental air journey, but that there will be found a sufficient number of contributors to make up the purse that he asks as a reward. His earnestness and the apparent practicability of his plans greatly impressed me."

To Help Macedonians.

Rome, Oct. 20.—Many Italians are volunteering in support of the Macedonian cause, and they have appealed to Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi to assume their leadership. The general, however, thinks the time is not yet ripe. He expects that spring will see the revolt spreading gravely in Albana and other Turkish provinces, in which event he says he will not hesitate to lead it.

JEWISH EXODUS

From Roumania, and Causes Which Produce It.

London, Oct. 18.—Major Evans-Gordon, M. P., a member of the royal commission on alien immigration, who has just returned from a two months' visit to Russia, Poland, Galicia and Roumania, where he has been studying the causes underlying the Jewish exodus thence, speaking to a representative of the Associated Press to-day, said:

"Secretary Hay's note admirably expresses the reasonable attitude of the United States towards immigration generally. It is a perfectly just statement of the responsibility of the Roumanian government for the exodus of Jews from that country and it will have moral if not concert result. I do not think, however, that the Roumanian question is the most vital to the United States. Roumanian immigration to America has been very thoroughly sifted by several influential Jewish societies. This, coupled with your immigration laws and the fact that a man must have a fair amount of money even to get into New York, insures your getting the cream of the immigrants. The Russian question is a more serious problem for America, both as regards number and class of people involved. You must remember that Roumania has only about 250,000 Jews, while Warsaw alone probably has a Jewish population of 300,000. Speaking as a private individual there is no doubt in my mind that sooner or later England will have to adopt restrictive legislation of some sort. The royal commission on alien immigration has not nearly completed its work. I have wanted for a long time to study American immigration and legislation at close range and hope to go to the United States next spring with that object.

"Meanwhile, while quite apart from the Jewish side of the question I believe it will be found that England is being made and has long been made a dumping ground, not only for the paupers, but for the criminals and undesirable persons of all Europe. The police of Paris and other continental cities told me frankly that when they want to export a suspected person against whom there is not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction they send him to England, as it is much nearer and cheaper than America and there are absolutely no restrictions upon his landing. Of course, America gets numerically a large share of European immigrants, but, considering America's vastly larger area and population, the United Kingdom is much the worse off."

Tangier, Morocco, dispatch says all Europeans have been expelled from Fez.

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WEST POINT.

Annual Report of Col. Mills, Head of the Military Academy.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the United States military academy, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. He says that the discipline of the corps of cadets of the academy has been very satisfactory throughout the year. He makes the following reference to hazing:

"During the year there has been no relaxation of proper efforts to make permanent reforms already accomplished bearing on the treatment accorded new cadets by their older comrades. The regulations governing the subject have been carefully enforced, and, with but a single exception that is worthy of note, cadets have shown a soldierly regard for their obligations in the matter. The exception referred to—the first under the regulations—is that of a cadet who, without authority, made a fourth classman assume a constrained position and used threatening, abusive language to him. For this offense the cadet was brought to trial by court martial and, being found guilty, was dismissed. No one conversant with the progress new cadets now make apprehends any ill effect in training from the passing of hazing."

The maximum number of cadets is 492. The academic year opens with 471 cadents, divided into four classes. One cadet is from Costa Rica and one from Venezuela. As a result of the examination for admission during the last year the incoming class was 118.

The health of the cadets has been very good, although the barracks have been overcrowded. The board of health has reported that a great deal of malaria has existed, which was transmitted by mosquitoes. As a means of improving this condition the report says:

"An immediate measure to reduce the pest of mosquitoes all pools and marshy places were frequently oiled during the summer with petroleum, and the keeping of water in open barrels was prohibited. Also all marshes wherever practicable were drained by the use of mosquito nets and the barracks of enlisted men were screened. Efforts will be continued to secure permanent eradication of mosquitoes by draining and filling ponds and marshes in the vicinity and by conveying water running from springs and reservoirs away underground. Wherever it is found impracticable to do this oil will be regularly applied. The supervision of the work has been placed in the charge of an officer of the medical department and every assistance will be given him, so that steady and persistent work may be done."

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Root has approved the preliminary plans proposed by the board of officers at West Point for the improvements at the military academy. These plans have been submitted by Colonel Mills to the supervising architect of the treasury for suggestions and amendment. The action of Secretary Root, however, settles the general plan for the new buildings, leaving it for the architects yet to work out the details.

PRESIDENT WELL AGAIN.

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Roosevelt went out socially last night for the first time since the operation was performed on his leg at Indianapolis. It also was the first time he had walked in public. His leg apparently has recovered a large measure of its strength and he no longer has to use a crutch. No limp is observable. The President, after his conference with President Mitchell, went out for a drive through the suburbs. It lasted about two hours. On his return he donned his dress suit and about 8 o'clock left the temporary White House on Jackson Place, walked to his carriage and was driven to Secretary Hay's, where he had accepted an invitation to dinner informally with a few friends. The President remained at the secretary's until nearly 10 o'clock. On reaching his temporary home he went up stairs and at once plunged into the strike problem that had been absorbing almost all his time and energy.

AGAINST A COMBINE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—The railroad commission of the state of Kentucky to-day filed with the interstate commerce commission its bill of complaint against an alleged combine of railroads in the South. The scope of the combine against which complaint is made is shown by the title of the action, which is:

"The railroad commission of the state of Kentucky vs. the Atlantic Coast Line, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railroad Company, the Southern Railway Company in Kentucky, the Southern Railway in Indiana, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Company, the Illinois Central Railway Company, and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company."

The Kentucky railroad commission sets up in a long complaint that the socks of all these companies were bought up by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. The complaint states that Mr. Morgan, who already held control of the Southern Railway company, bought control of the Louisville & Nashville company and that together these two companies bought the control of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville company for the purpose of controlling freight and passenger traffic coming to the south from the north. This stock, it is claimed by the Kentucky commission, was placed in trust to be held for the Southern and the Louisville & Nashville.

No action is demanded. The complaint merely comes as a bill of information.

DEAD LETTER FIGURES.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The annual report of the dead letter office for the last fiscal year, submitted by Acting Postmaster General Wynne, shows total receipts of 9,300,351 pieces of mail of all kinds, an increase of nine per cent over last year. The ordinary unclaimed letters numbered 6,446,600; ordinary unclaimed returned from foreign countries, 620,235; letters and parcels held for postage, 156,831; domestic letters undelivered at hotels, 306,232; letters and parcels with fictitious addresses, 150,307; bearing no address, 81,068; originating in foreign countries, 838,105. The total number of pieces of mail matter opened was 8,216,407. Total number delivered unopened, 1,183,231. Of the letters and parcels opened 50,869 were found to contain money to the amount of $48,498, and 50,874 commercial papers with an aggregate face value of $1,399,926.

HONDURAS STAMPS.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The government of Honduras has decided to have its postage stamps and postal cards engraved abroad this year and the work is to be done in the United States, according to a report from Consul Alger, dated September 16. The government has also arranged for a supply of silver coin to be minted in Philadelphia.

Our Torpedo Boats.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The navy department is informed that the torpedo boat flotilla, commanded by Lieutenant L. H. Chantiler has left Norfolk for Port Royal, S. C., on its way to Culebra Island to take part in the extensive maneuvers of the North and South Atlantic and European squadrons early in December. The flotilla is composed of the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur and the torpedo boats Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton and Wilkes, together with the steel tug Nina.

ARMY REDUCED

To the Minimum of 59,000 Men, Prescribed by Law.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The war department has promulgated a general order reducing the strength of the army to 59,000 men, or the minimum prescribed by law. This reduction is made by direction of the President, who considers it no longer necessary, in view of the peaceful situation in the Philippines, to maintain the present strength, which is about 65,000.

The mustering-out process necessary to consummate the reduction will be accomplished in the United States and the forces now on duty in the Philippines will be left undisturbed.

Under the law the army can be recruited to a maximum strength of 100,000, and at the time President McKinley signed the bill it was believed to be the purpose of the war department to maintain this maximum. The department's policy, however, has been uniformly in favor of reduction as fast as conditions in the Philippines warranted it.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Fate of the Present Treaty Is Very Uncertain.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Advices received here, while not fully confirming the private report circulated in the Danish West Indies, to the effect that the chances are against the acceptance by the Danish Rigsdag of the treaty of cession to the United States, make it appear that the fate of the pending treaty is really very uncertain. It is said that so narrow is the line of division between the parties in the Rigsdag that the approval of the treaty practically depends upon the state of health of one or two members, and it is intimated that if the measure is to succeed at this session the government must press it to a vote before one of the convalescents is able to return to his legislative duties, and cast an adverse vote. Nevertheless, even should the movement toward cession fail at this meeting of the Rigsdag, it is not doubted that in the very near future the islands must become the property of the United States. It cannot be too clearly stated, however, that the United States government has not the slightest idea of using compulsion to this end, being well satisfied that the people of Denmark will eventually be moved by purely economic considerations to dispose of the islands. It is well known here, just as was stated in the Rigsdag, that at present the islands are not self-supporting, and the Danish government, if it decides to retain possession, is confronted with the necessity of paying some out of the national treasury to help the islanders to sustain their local government. It is realized that in the event of cession to the United States, this state of affairs, as to deficiency in revenues, would probably continue for some time, necessitating the extension of some measures of support by the United States government until such time as the islands develop to the point of paying their way. Much is expected of free trade between the islands and the United States in the development of the insular industries, but on the other hand, the very increase of trade with the United States would, under free trade, deprive the island treasury of the revenues now collected on imports from the United States and compensation must be sought from some other source.

HEALTH IN THE NAVY.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The first annual report of Surgeon General Rixey shows that the health of the navy and marine corps was good throughout the past fiscal year, the percentage of sick and the death rate being lower than for several years. The most important recommendation of the report is that congress provide for the establishment of a woman's nurse corps for the navy, to consist of one superintendent nurse, eight head nurses, sixteen first class and 24 second class nurses, these numbers to be increased at the discretion of the secretary. The surgeon general says "that women are the superior of men for the work of nursing there can be no question, and the objection that they are not compatible with military conditions can scarcely apply to institutions of the character of our large naval hospitals."

The surgeon general also makes a strong plea for the appointment of dentists for the navy, pointing out that many otherwise good recruits for the service are lost for lack of dental care.

PRESIDENT WILL VOTE.

Washington, Oct. 18.—While President Roosevelt was unable to go to Oyster Bay to register his vote for the November election, he will go home to vote. The President is progressing finely toward complete recovery and now is able to move about without crutches or even a cane, but his physicians have advised him not to travel any distance for at least two weeks. For this reason he will be unable to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton university, although he had expressed his particular desire to be present when President Wilson is installed.

VENEZUELA'S CAPITAL THREATENED BY REBELS

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Oct. 21.—Troops belonging to the revolutionary army reappeared in strong force Sunday at Los Teques, a few hours from Caracas, Venezuela. The government of that republic sent troops from Le Victoria to impede the advance of the revolutionists upon Caracas.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The crown prince of Siam, who, with his brother, Prince Chakrabongse, is the guest of William Potter, former minister to Italy, at the latter's country home in Chestnut Hill, spent yesterday quietly. Accompanied by Mr. Potter he came to town in the morning and rode through the principal streets of the city. He returned to Chestnut Hill for dinner and rested during the remainder of the evening. The prince to-day visited Independenec hall, where he was greeted by the mayor. In the afternoon he made an inspection of the commercial museums. This evening he will dine at the Button club, Chestnut Hill.

Uniform Equivalent to Evening Dress

London, Oct. 21.—Replying in the house of commons to a member who asked whether he would take action with reference to the exclusion of soldiers in uniform from the portion of London theatres reserved for people in evening dress, War Secretary Broderick replied that if the principle that uniform was equivalent to evening dress was not recognized by the managers he intended to take legal steps to secure soldiers against such exclusion.

Aid for the Boers.

Pretoria, Oct. 18.—Sir Arthur Lawley, lieutenant governor of the Transvaal colony, replying to a deputation of farmers who had waited upon him, announced that the government had decided to loan on first mortgages on land a sum not exceeding $2,500,000 at 4 1-2 per cent for the exclusive purpose of restoring the farms.

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Sick Headache, Biliousness,
Indigestion, Torpid Liver,
Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia.
One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The annual report of the commissioner of education, just submitted to the secretary of the interior, shows that the grand total of pupils in schools, elementary, secondary and higher, both public and private, in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, was 17,299,230, an increase of 278,520 pupils over the previous year. Of this number the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by states and municipalities were 15,710,394, as against 15,443,462, the number reported for the previous year. Besides these there were certain special institutions like city evening schools, business schools, schools for Indians, reform schools, schools connected with asylums, schools for cookery, and other special trades and vocations, all enrolled nearly half a million pupils. Adding the enrollment in these special schools to that for general education the aggregate is something over seventeen and three-quarter millions of our population that received education for a longer or shorter period during the year ending June 30, 1901.

The value of property used for public school purposes has arisen to $576,973,089 from $130,380,008 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools (including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education) amounted to $226,043,236, having risen to this sum from $63,396,666 in 1870. In 1870 the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was $1.64; the past year it was $2.93 per capita of the population, the highest that it has ever been. It was an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman and child over the year previous. The average attendance of each pupil for the entire number enrolled was 99 days for the year, an increase of 24 days over the previous year.

POWER VS. SPEED.

More Protection and Heavier Batteries for New Cruisers.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The naval board on construction has finally decided on the features of the armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress. Speed has been sacrificed in a measure to power. By a vote of four against one Engineer-in-Chief Melville's proposition to give the big ships 25,000-horse power and a speed of 23 knots at a minimum was rejected and the horse power will stand at 23,000, which, he estimates, will actually bring the speed down to about 21½ knots. The new boats therefore will be 3½ knots slower than the four famous English armored cruisers of the Drake class. To offset this lack of speed the Tennessee class will have a much more powerful battery, namely, four ten-inch guns in two turrets against two 9½-inch guns in the main batteries of the British ships. The Tennessee class also will have more armor, the protective deck at its thickest part being 4½ inches with 6-inch side armor. The ships have been given so much power of offence and defence that the engineer-in-chief will make a minority report to Secretary Moody, taking the ground that the intent of Congress has been evaded and the board has designed actual battleships and not speedy armored cruisers.

CUBANS EXPECTED TO RATIFY TREATY

Washington, Oct. 21.—The adjournment for two weeks of the Cuban congress without action on the proposed reciprocity treaty is not regarded here as jeopardizing the convention itself. It is felt here that the treaty will probably be ratified in Havana before congress meets in Washington.

JIM YOUNGER'S SUICIDE.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—James Younger, formerly a member of the notorious James gang of outlaws, which infested the western country a quarter of a century ago, committed suicide yesterday by shooting. He left a letter to the press, in which he gives as his reason despondency over continued ill health and separation from his friends. Younger occupied a room in a down town block and when he did not make his appearance as usual search was made for him. The door of his room was broken in late in the afternoon and his dead body was found stretched on the floor, beside the bed, and a revolver clutched in his right hand. On a bureau in the room was found a long Manila envelope, on one side of which was written:

"To all that is good and true I love and bid farewell.
"JIM YOUNGER."

On the other side of the envelope were these words:

"Oh, lassie, good-bye.

"All relatives, just stay away from me. No crocodile tears wanted.

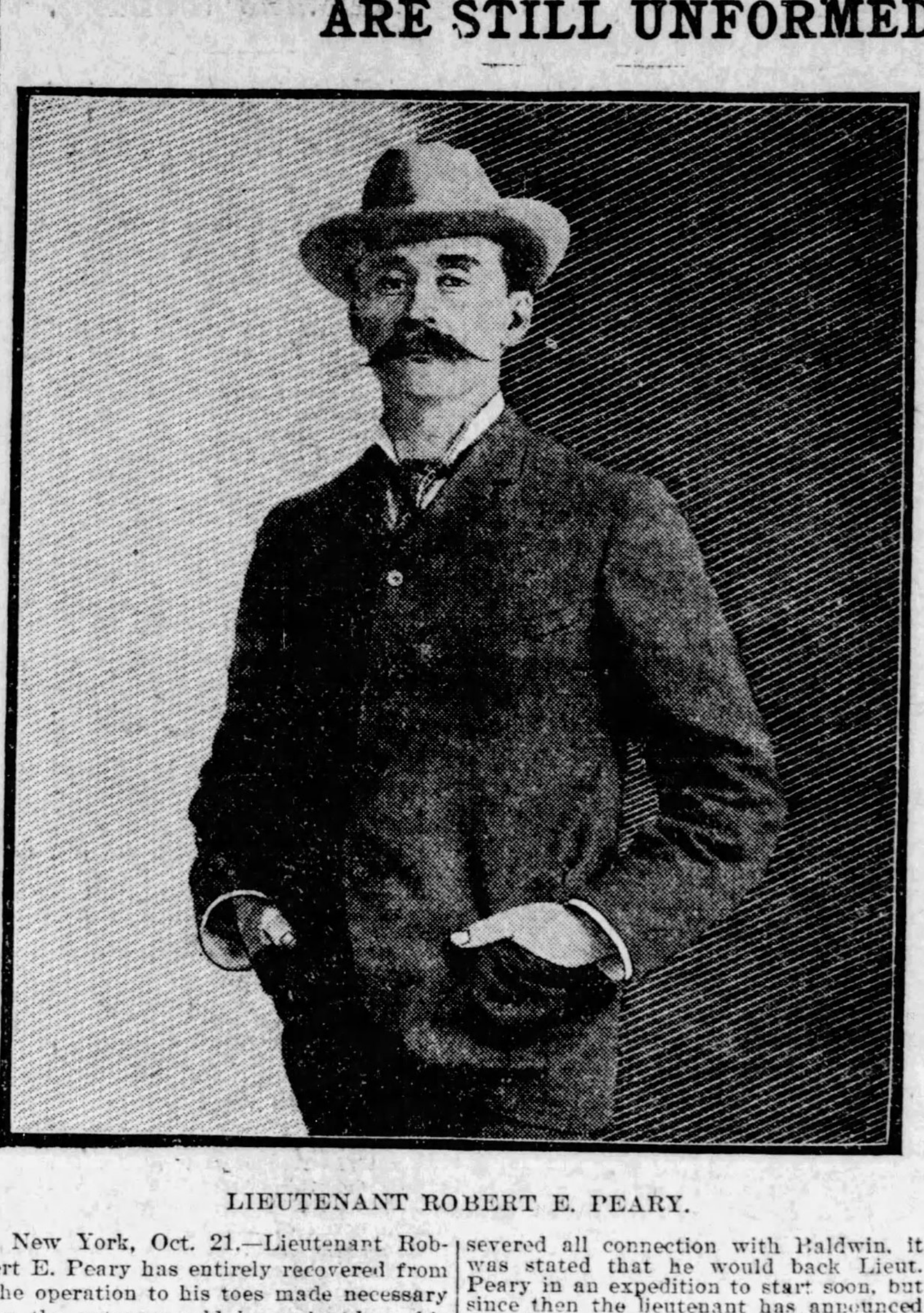
"Reporters: Be my friends. Burn me up. JIM YOUNGER."

The envelope contained a package of letters that had passed between Younger and a woman with whom he is said to have been much in love. The woman, who is prominently connected, is said to have reciprocated his affections, and it is reported that at one time they were to be married. Her relatives raised strenuous objections to the marriage and a further obstacle was the fact that it was pointed out that a paroled prisoner could not legally contract a marriage. The couple determined to disregard the objections of relatives and an effort was made to overcome the other obstacles to their marriage, by securing from the state board a full pardon and restoration to citizenship. This effort failed and it is thought to have had much to do with Younger's determination to end his life. The woman is said to be in Boise, Idaho, for her health.

It is said that the relations between Jim and Cole Younger were very much strained—in fact that the brothers had not been on speaking terms for the past six months. Cole Younger is confined to his bed with sickness. The difference between the brothers is reported to have been over money matters.

Younger since his parole from the state penitentiary in July of last year, has led an exemplary life. His first employment was as traveling agent for a tombstone dealer and on one of the trips he made about the state he was seriously hurt by a fall from a wagon. Old wounds also gave him much trouble and although he obtained lighter employment his health was precarious and this caused him much worry. He was 54 years of age. The coroner decided that an inquest was not necessary.

LIEUT. PEARY'S PLANS ARE STILL UNFORMED



LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY.

New York, Oct. 21.—Lieutenant Robert E. Peary has entirely recovered from the operation to his toes made necessary by the extreme cold he endured on his latest Arctic exploring trip. His future plans are still unformed. When Mr. Ziegler, who backed the Ziegler-Baldwin Arctic expedition, announced that he had severed all connection with Baldwin, it was stated that he would back Lieut. Peary in an expedition to start soon, but since then the lieutenant has announced that his exploring days are over, and he will make no further efforts to reach the north pole. In some quarters, however, it is believed that this determination may be overcome, and that Lieut. Peary may again lead an expedition to the north.

MARK TWAIN'S ORDER.

Anthracite too High for Him and So He Applies to Mr. Shaw.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following letter was received at the treasury department this morning:

"New York City, Oct. 3

"The Honorable, the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

"Sir:—Prices for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached the altitude which puts them out of the reach of literary persons in straightened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order:

"Forty-five tons best old dry government bonds, suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cents, 1864 preferred.

"Twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking

"Eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 cent postal currency, vintage of 1866, eligible for kindlings.

"Please deliver with all consistent dispatch at my house in Riversdale at lowest rates for spot cash and send bill to Your obliged servant,

"MARK TWAIN.

"Who will be very grateful and vote right."

ITALIAN GUNBOATS CORNER TURKISH PIRATES

Constantinople, Oct. 21.—Red Sea pirates have been raiding the Island of Dhalak, in the group belonging to Massowah, capital of the Italian colony of Eritrea. Two Italian gunboats, which went in pursuit of them cornered the pirates at the Island of Midia, off the Lohela (Arabia) coast which they briskly bombarded. The gunboats afterwards proceeded to Hodera, (the most flourishing seaport of Yemen) and demanded reparation. The porte has promised the officials of the Italian embassy here to take measures to arrest the culprits. In the meanwhile the commander of the Italian gunboats threatens unless prompt reparation is accorded that he will himself take the action necessary to obtain it.

DRUNKEN COWS.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Two cows, apparently intoxicated until they could scarcely walk, were taken into custody yesterday morning at Grosse Point by Constable Sam Harrison, of Evanston. The bovines staggered as they walked and the constable never before had so much trouble in performing his duty. When he found the cows, they were drinking beer from a huge bucket in the rear of a saloon in Grosse Point. They were tied in a shed in the rear of Max Bauer's place and evidently had been supplied most abundantly with the beverage.

The cows were wanted on a writ of replevin issued from the court of Justice Boyer in Evanston at the instance of Mrs. Frank De Groot. Constable P. J. McKinney, of Wilmette, had taken the cows on an execution in favor of August Wallawitz. Mrs. De Groot, to whom the cows belonged instead of her husband, then secured a writ of replevin.

LONG TRAINING CRUISE.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Within two weeks the United States training ship Mohican will sail for a long cruise with a crew of about two hundred and fifty landsmen, going as far as Sydney, Australia, before starting on her return cruise. It has been customary for the Adams and Mohican to make Mazattan or Honolulu their farthest point, but in this instance, in addition to visiting south coast ports and perhaps Honolulu, the Mohican is to reach far into the South seas. Al the men are between the ages of 18 and 25 years. The Adams, which will make a cruise with apprentices to Wake island as her most distant point, will probably sail in a few days.

Inheritance Tax Law Sustained.

Denver Colo., Oct. 21.—Judge J. B. Lindsay, in the county court, rendered a decision in the case of the estate of Samuel Strong, the Cripple Creek millionaire, sustaining the validity of the inheritance tax feature of the revenue law passed by the Colorado legislature last winter. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Great Britain's Caution in China.

Pekin, Oct. 18.—The negotiations for the departure of the international troops from Shanghai have been interrupted. It appears that Great Britain before consenting to the evacuation desires a more definite arrangement in regard to her status in the Yang Tse valley and more precise stipulations concerning non-alienation of territory in that region.

Venezuela revolutionists denied they were defeated by President Castro at La Victoria; attack on town abandoned because Castro refused to come out and defenses were believed impregnable.

WINE COLOR HORRIFIED W. C. T. U. WOMEN

So Memorial Window to Miss Willard Was Taken Out.

Denver, Col., Oct. 21.—Because the glass of the Frances Willard memorial window in the People's tabernacle is wine colored, the Cassell W. C. T. U. has ordered it taken out.

The window was the gift of the Cassell W. C. T. U. The designer placed around the face of the temperance reformer a wide border of glass of a deep wine color. The spectacle of the face of Frances Willard peering out of wine-colored surroundings was too much for the members of the Cassell union. At a meeting a decision was reached, and a new window will be forthcoming at once.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

London, Oct. 18.—The report of H. A. Walker, the expert sent by the London & Northwestern railroad to America in order to investigate railway conditions there, has been published. Mr. Walker sums up as follows:

"It will be seen from the figures before you that the American companies have nothing to boast of in the safety either of their passengers or employes. On the contrary, human life seems to be considered of much less importance there than here, and I am of the opinion that in this respect the British railway officials have nothing whatever to learn from their American conferees."

Mr. Walker gives figures showing that twice as many passengers are carried on the United Kingdom lines as on the American though the latter have a greater mileage, while American figures show a much larger proportion of accidents and fatalities to passengers and employes. The large number of accidents at crossings receives considerable mention. Mr. Walker attributes the larger proportion of accidents in America to the "almost general absence of block working and to the fact that the permanent way is neither laid nor maintained in the efficient manner usually adopted by the British railways."

He says that in the generality of cases there is no protection at all at the railway crossings. The English expert believes that the agitation going on in Great Britain for the adoption of the automatic couplings used in America is not justified by statistics, the old-fashioned screw couplings showing a smaller percentage of accidents to employes.

Curiously enough the same day that this justification of the British railway system appears the Times' Saturday Review prints a letter from a well known engineer in which the writer makes an urgent plea for the adoption of automatic couplings and quotes the interstate commerce commission's figures as showing that a decrease in the number of accidents had resulted therefrom. The engineer declares that millions are lost to British shareholders by the failure of the roads in Great Britain to adopt up-to-date safety appliances and concludes with saying:

"It is the system in the United Kingdom which is at fault," and urges the government to take action to compel the roads to do what the Americans have done.

"In that way alone," he says, "Can railway shareholders ever hope for years to rap the undoubted advantages and pecuniary benefits which long ago should have been their portion."

ROOSEVELT'S MINING CLAIMS.

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 18.—President Theodore Roosevelt's name appears on six location certificates of mining claims filed in the office of the clerk of Pueblo county. His partners are Matthew Kleinwein and S. J. Berger, both practical miners. The claims staked are located near Red Creek Springs, in the extreme western part of Pueblo county. The region is not famous for its gold deposits, although much prospecting and but little development have been done there. Messrs. Kleinwein and Berger, who are on the ground, are confident of pay ore with proper development.

In Honor of the Late Emperor.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The birthday anniversary of the late Emperor Frederick was quietly celebrated in Berlin today. In the morning Emperor William placed a wreath of the sarcophagus at Potsdam. The wreath had attached to it a white satin ribbon with the initials of the emperor and empress in gold. During the day delegations from the different regiments placed wreaths on the sarcophagus. The city of Potsdam sent a laurel crown.

New Cabinet in Servia.

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 18.—General Zinzar Marovics has formed a new cabinet in succession to the ministry which resigned October 13. It is composed of independent radicals, with himself as premier.

COLOMBIAN REBELS.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe Must Become a Guerrilla or an Exile.

Panama, Colombia, Oct. 21.—Governor Salazar has received news from Barranquila of another battle fought at La Cienaga on the Magdalina river, which was attacked by the forces of Generals Uribe-Uribe and Castillo, who managed to gather together their previously defeated forces with which they attacked the town. The battle lasted fourteen hours, and the revolutionists, according to official reports, were completely defeated and suffered great losses. The government thinks this battle means the pacification of the department of Magdalina, for Uribe-Uribe is now said to be without any important following and must either become a guerrilla leader or escape to the Island of Curacoa.

MISSIONARY THREATENED.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Advices received from Dr. George Marsh, an American Board missionary at Philippopolis, Bulgaria, says he and his wife have been threatened with death by dynamite unless the sum of $2,400 for each was paid at an early date. The threat was made in a letter dated September 1. The threatening letter gave a detailed account of the Marsh family's doing for several weeks, thus showing perfect espionage. The family is keeping indoors after nightfall, and the house is guarded by police. There are thirty other American Board missionaries in the Bulgarian field. The Marshes have been engaged in missionary work there for thirty years.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Jean Adrien Jusserand, the new French ambassador to the United States, and Madame Jusserand have been visiting relatives in this city, before proceeding to Washington, where the ambassador will soon assume his duties. Madame Jusserand was a Miss Eliza Richards, of this city. Since her marriage she has only once before visited this country. M. Jusserand is a literary man, and he has been a noted figure in French diplomatic circles since 1878.

JEAN ÁDRIEN JUSSERAND.

MADAME JUSSERAND.

Cable Reaches Fanning Island.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—A message received in this city from J. B. Greig, popularly known as the King of Fanning Island, conveys congratulations on the opening of communication with the Consolidated Community.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 18.—Bradstreet's says: With the settlement of the great coal strike of 1902, the most remarkable in some respects of modern record, practically the only unfavorable feature in general trade and industry disappears. Coincident with this, also, have been the ending of several minor troubles of a similar nature. While relief to the public mind is, perhaps the most immediate result, it is natural to expect that the present abnormal prices and conditions in fuel supply will gradually disappear. Some scars, of course, will be left, and the effect of the costly trouble will, no doubt, be reflected in some permanent loss of trade in the mining regions, and in rather higher prices for fuel the coming winter than were paid a year ago.

All other trade developments this week are largely favorable. Retail trade has generally improved, stimulated at the west, northwest and south by cooler weather, fall festivals and carnivals. Jobbing demand is also better, particularly at the west. Dry goods, shoe, hat and cap, clothing, hardware and lumber dealers have all done well.

Reasonable strength is noted in butter and cheese, and the metals are also higher. In the general strength of farm products the weakness in cotton is notable. Wool is firm at all eastern markets, manufacturers are liberal buyers, stocks are being pretty well reduced and holders are inclined to ask for higher quotations.

Improvements in the iron trade as a result of the probable ending of the coal strike, is as yet a matter of sentiment, but with the free movement of coal, eastern iron furnaces now banked, are expected to resume operation, though coke shortage may close valley furnaces. No loss of strength is shown in heavy goods. In fact, the tendency has been upward. Higher freight rates, caused by the large movement of coal from abroad, tend to discourage the imports of foreign pig iron, and tariff regulations as to steel billets may check the inward movement of these goods. Domestic billets are higher than last week. Striking advances are shown in nearly all lines of iron and steel as compared with a year ago, the range of advances being from $5 per ton in the case of old material, to $5 to $7 in the case of pig iron and steel billets. At Pittsburg, foundry iron is $2 higher. In finished materials similar heavy advances are noted, but exceptions to this are found in sheets, wire nails and tin plates, which are generally lower than a year ago, owing to increased competition of independent producers. It is to be noted, however, that Pittsburg reports sheets in better demand at the decline of two weeks ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Oct. 16, aggregating 5,240,688 bushels against 5,645,779 last week, 5,536,073 in this week last year, and 3,796,643 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1, aggregate 78,371,180 bushels against 195,103,917 last season and 55,302,165 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 180,674 bushels against 180,358 last week, 640,033 last year and 2,886,993 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 1,558,266 bushels against 14,944,843 last season and 50,094,691 in 1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 16, number 203, as against 170 last week, 198 in this week last year, 223 in 1900, 221 in 1899 and 213 in 1898.

In Canada failures for the week number 15, against 20 last week and 29 in this week a year ago.

FRENCH HARVESTS.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Consul Haynes, at Rouen, has transmitted to the state department the first estimates made of the coming wheat harvests of France, which gives it at 382,840,484 bushels, with a surface of 16,814,740 acres. This is an average of 50.69 bushels per 2.4 acres, against 49.89 bushels last year. The present wheat crop is estimated at 355,324,127 bushels, against 304,242,216 bushels for last year.

The average annual consumption of wheat in France is approximately 363,934,000. In spite of the progress made during recent years in the culture of wheat, France, says the consul, is an importer, having bought 143,781 tons of wheat and exported 1,928 tons of wheat in 1899.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Oct. 22.—Close.—Wheat—Market was rather weak at the opening. Weather ideal for movement, cables lower and receipts large. Prices were ? to ⅝c lower at the call, but some commission house buying gave a better tone before noon and prices advanced slightly. Bradstreet's wheat increase placed at 9½ million, and market down again. May was relatively the weakest month and lost its premium over December. Trade in futures only moderate, but cash was quite active.

Corn—Weather conditions throughout the corn belt were just what is needed and gave the market an easier tone. Increased receipts and lower cables also an influence in the depression.

Oats—Trading light and featureless. Market easier in sympathy with other grain.

Clover seed—Closing prices were the best. Fine weather gave bears some encouragement at the opening, and prices were slightly lower. Enough buying orders appeared on the recession to give the market strength and put values 7½c over last night. Receipts better to-day; 600 bags estimated for to-morrow.

Prices at the close:
Corn—December, 44½c; May, 42¾c.
Oats—December, 32½c; May, 32½c.
Clover seed—October, $6.52½; January, $6.92½.
Rye—52½c.

Following are the closing quotations:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Oct. 20 Close.
Cash	76	76¼	76	76	76½
Dec.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77½	78
May	77⅝¾	78	77½	77½	78⅛
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	72⅞	73¼	72½	72¾	73@⅛
May	74	74¼⅜	73⅝	73⅞b	74⅜½
Corn—					
Dec.	51¼	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	51⅜½
May	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	43⅛¼	43½
Oats—					
Dec.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅝
May	32	32¼	31⅞	32	32⅛¼
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	78¼	78⅝	78@⅛	78¼	78½
May	78	78¼	77⅞	78a	78⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	56⅛	56⅜	55⅝a	56⅛a	56½
May	48	48¼b	48	48⅛	48¾
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	69¾	70¼	69¾	69⅝¾	70¼⅜
May	72¼	72¼b	71⅞	72a	72½
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	70⅝⅞	70
May	....	....	....	71⅞	72⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	69¾b	70
May	....	....	....	72½b	72¼
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan	$15.70	$15.75	$17.55	$15.55	$15.80
Oct	17.30b	17.50a	17.00	17.00	17.47
May	14.80	14.82	14.65	14.70	14.92
Lard—					
Jan	9.02	9.07	9.00	9.00	9.12
Oct	10.90	10.90	10.85	10.90	10.97
May	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.37	8.45
Ribs—					
Jan	8.27	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.37
Oct	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75a	12.00
May	7.77	7.82	7.75	7.77n	7.87

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Wheat opened with usual morning dip incident to discouragement of timid holders, who seeing the fine weather, increasing receipts and disappointing cables, hastened to let go their property. There was good buying on weak spots and market rallied nicely. Brokers sold freely of Dec. and bought May for a few minutes, doing probably ½ million and giving up Armour's name very promptly.

This had the appearance of being the desire more to advertise the fact than change wheat to good advantage and had no effect. This market has been a teeterboard center, with Northwest relatively strong. The break late in the day led to very free liquidation on part of longs, but demand for December at 72¾c was enormous and all orders could not be filled at that price. Sentiment and tendency of market seem against any further decline and the market shows resistance to further bear attacks.

Corn—Elegant weather and little increase in receipts brought out long corn for near futures very freely. The feeling is very nervous and the thinly margined stuff is now pretty well out of the way.

Oats—Quiet with easier feeling. Some little increase in receipts, but grading is poor.

Provisions—Packers on both sides of the market. Market closed easier. English houses best buyers.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 21.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.125@486.25 for demand, and at 483@483.25 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, 484 and 487. Commercial bills, 482.25@482.75. Bar silver, 50⅝c. Mexican dollars, 40c.

New York, Oct. 21.—Wall Street.—The stock market opened active, but without a definite tone. Members of special groups moved in contrary directions, notably the soft coal and anthracite stocks. Fluctuations were not important either way and the market became dull after the first few minutes of trading.

Stocks made a momentary display of firmness under the influence of a point rise in Sugar and fractional gains in some of the prominent railways. These movements, however, attracted but little following in the general market and prices sold off again to about the opening level. Lackawanna lost 3¾. Metropolitan Street Railway 1½ and Smelting pfd. a point.

Professionals sold Missouri Pacific heavily on a rumored decrease in the August net earnings of $200,000. The general market was sluggish owing to the reduction of pool operations and the interest attached to the miners' convention. Room traders operated narrowly for scalpers profits and the movement was nervous. Prices hardened toward noon under the leadership of St. Paul, which rose a point from the lowest. U. S. Rubber and Rubber goods stocks were bid up materially. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Prices failed to hold on the midday rally as fresh selling of Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central depressed them 1 and 2 points respectively and caused a setback in the general market. Louisville later made an upward spurt of 1¼, but the general list was practically at a standstill.

The failure of the market to respond to the calling off of the coal strike caused active selling for both accounts and losses of 1 to 2 points were made by St. Paul, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific and the Pennsylvania group of stocks. Wabash declined 3, St. Paul 3¼ and Northwestern 5¾.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	31¼	....	....	30⅝
Am. Sg. Rfig. Co.	124⅞	125¾	123	123¾
Atchison	89⅝	90	88¾	89
Atchison pfd.	101	101	100¾	100⅞
Am. Car & R. Co.	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36
Amal. Copper	66¼	66½	65⅛	65⅛
Biscuit com.	46⅝	....	....	46⅝
Balt. & Ohio	110¾	110¾	108⅞	108⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	63¾	64	63	63
Chicago G. W.	30¾	....	....	30¾
Clover Leaf	30½	....	....	29
Clover Leaf pfd.	47	47	45	45½
Con. Tob. 4's	67⅞	....	....	67½
Colorado Fuel	83⅜	....	....	83
Ches. & Ohio	52⅝	52⅞	51¼	51⅛
Erie com	38⅞	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞
E. & T. H.	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61¼
Louis. & Nash.	139½	140½	138½	138½
Lead	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
Mex Central	26	26	25⅞	26
Missouri Pacific	111¾	112	110	110
Mo. K. & T	30⅝	30½	30	30
North Am. Co.	121	....	....	121
New York Cen	157	157¼	155¾	155¾
N. & W. com	79¼	79⅜	77½	77⅞
Ont. & Western	34	34⅛	33½	33½
Pennsylvania	164¾	165⅝	163½	163½
People's Gas Co.	104⅛	104⅝	103¼	103¾
Reading com.	68¾	68¾	67⅞	67⅞
Rock Island	200¼	....	....	200
Rep. I. & S. Co.	23⅛	23½	22⅞	23
Rep. pfd.	80	81	79¾	79¾
So. Ry.	37⅞	38	37⅝	37⅝
So. Ry. pfd.	93⅞	94¼	93¾	94¼
St. Paul	192	192⅝	190¼	190¾
Southern Pac	72⅝	73⅜	72	72¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	66½	66¾	65½	65½
Union Pacific	105¾	106⅛	104⅞	105
U. P. conv. 4s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼
U. S. Steel	40⅞	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝
*U. S. Steel pfd.	89⅝	89⅝	89	89
Wabash com.	34¾	34¼	32	32½
Wabash pfd.	50	....	....	49
Wab. Deb. Bs.	82½	....	....	82⅛
Wis. Cent.	28½	....	....	28
Wis. Cent. pfd.	54⅛	....	....	53
K. C. com.	36	36⅛	36	36
K. C. pfd.	56	....	....	56
Tex. Pac.	44¾fl	45	44⅛	44⅛

*U. S. Steel pfd., ex-div., 1¾ per cent.

LIVE STOCK.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Oct. 21.—The demand for live cattle is dull and slow this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market:

Prime steers and heifers, $5.00@6.00; handy butchers cattle, $4.00@4.75; common, $2.50@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull at $1.50@4.25.

Milch cows quiet at $25@55; calves active at $4.50@7.50.

Sheep and lambs active; prime lambs, $4.50@5.00; mixed, $3.75@4.25; culls, $1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Liberal receipts; fair quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.30@7.00; yorkers, $6.75@6.85; pigs, $6.60@6.70; roughs, $5.00@5.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt off.

East Buffalo, Oct. 21.—(Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 15 cars; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market slow and 10c lower; pigs, $6.85@6.90; yorkers, $7.00@7.10; medium heavy, $7.35@7.40. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Oct. 21.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market lower; mediums, $7.15@7.20; Yorkers, $6.95; pigs, $6.50@6.75; stags and roughs, $5.00@6.25; closed quiet.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Cattle receipts, 9,000, including 4,000 westerns. Market slow. Good to prime steers, $7.25@8.25; poor to medium, $3.75@6.90; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.90; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $2.25@5.00; canners, $1.40@2.50; bulls, $2.25@4.50; calves, $3.75@7.25; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.25; western steers, $3.75@6.00.

Hogs receipts to-day, 30,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,746. Market 10@15c lower. Mixed and butchers, $6.70@7.25; good to choice heavy, $7.00@7.30; rough heavy, $6.50@6.90; light, $6.60@7.00; bulk of sales, $6.75@7.00.

Sheep receipts, 25,000. Sheep steady. Lambs, 25c lower. Good to choice wethers, $3.50@3.85; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.50; native lambs, $3.50@5.75.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Oct. 21.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 12 loads. Lower. Heavy, $7.30@7.40; medium, $7.20@7.25; yorkers, $7.00@7.15; pigs, $6.70@6.90. Sheep and lambs slow.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Oct. 21.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, in 1-lb. prints, 26c; solid pack, 23@24c; choice Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid pack, 23c; dairy, 18@19c; packing stock, 14c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 14½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 15@17c; solid pack, 14@16c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c; firm.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 23c; market firm at mark, 22c.

Jobbers' selling prices:
Cabbage—75@85c per bbl.
Lettuce—Per lb., 8@10c.
Radishes—Per doz., 10c.
Cucumbers—8@10c per doz.
Cucumber Pickles—Per 100, 20@30c.
Cauliflower—Per doz., 75c@$1.50
Celery—Home-grown, 25c per bunch.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Home-grown Tomatoes—Per bushel, 40@50c.
Onions—50@75c.
Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.25 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu., 50@75c.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25@2.50 per bu.
Hubbard Squash—1@1¼c per lb.
Potatoes—50@55c per bu.
Virginia Sweet Potatoes—65@75c per bu.; $1.90@2.00 per bbl.
Jersey Sweets—$1@1.10 per bu.; $3.25 per barrel.
Island Peaches—30@40c per peck. A's, per bu., $1.15@1.25; AA's, $1.40@1.50; B's, 75c@$1.00; C's, 50@60c.
Grapes—Home-grown, 12@18c per basket.
Apples—40@60c per bu.
Pears—50@75c per bu.
Quinces—$1.25 per bu.
Honey—18@20c per lb.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9c; spring chickens, 9½@10c per lb; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 12@12½c; per lb., turkeys, 12@14c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.
ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 21.—Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard nominal.

Butter receipts, 6,409 packages. Market steady. State dairy, 18@24c; extra creamery, 25c; renovated, 17½@21c; creamery, common to choice, 19@24½c; factory, 16@18c; imitation creamery, 17@20c.

Cheese receipts, 11,708 packages. Market quiet. New state full cream, small colored fancy, old, 12¾c; new, 12½@12¾c; small white, old, 13¾c; new, 12⅝@12¾c; large colored, old, 12c; new, 11¾c; large white, old, 12c; new, 11¾c.

Eggs receipts, 9,820 packages. Market firm. State and Pennsylvania average best, 22@25c; western candled, [illegible]; refrigerated, 19@21c.

Sugar, raw firm. Fair refining, [illegible] 3 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, [illegible]; molasses sugar, 2⅝c. Refined firm. Crushed, $5.15; powdered, $4.75; granulated, $4.65.

Coffee quiet. No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c.

Molasses firm. New Orleans, [illegible]@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Butter firm. Creamery, 16½@24½c; dairies, 15@21c.

Eggs firm, 22c.

Cheese steady. Twins, 10¾@11; daisies, 11½c; young Americas, 11½@11¾.

BEAN CROP SHORT.

Toledo, O., Oct. 21.

There will be a scarcity of beans this season. The crop is very short and in some localities is a total loss. The market is very firm at from $2.25 to [illegible] per bushel of 60 pounds. Ordinarily the price ranges from $1.00 to $1.25, and at times has sold as low as 75 to 85c.

While there are a good many beans of one variety and another grown in the vicinity of Toledo, the bulk of the receipts come from Michigan. That state is the largest bean-growing state in the union, and practically supplies the Ohio demand. As in many other cases, the cold wet weather is responsible for the short bean crop.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 21.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 4 points lower, this being a natural response to a splendid weather map covering the entire cotton country and to poor cables from the Liverpool market. [illegible] strong Wall street support of the January option set in immediately after the call and frightened the shorts thoroughly for the time being. A movement to cover resulted in a quick rise to [illegible] for January, 8.44 for March and to [illegible] for May. The south and commission houses sold freely on the advance, refusing to believe that it was more than a temporary rise. The bulls were confident, nevertheless, as receipts were again far short of these for the same day last year at the ports. Promise of further very large export clearance helped to strengthen the early market. Later in the morning realizing sales caused something of a reaction, January dropping to 8.60, March to 8.39 and May to 8.40. At these figures speculation became very quiet, the public and talent alike awaiting the midday bureau report.

Late in the morning the market ran off under pressure of local long cotton and hedges from the south. Noon bids were net 3 to 6 points lower and 6 to 8 points down from top. Spot cotton dull; middling upland, 8.70; middling gulf, 8.96. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports were [illegible] bales, against 62,189 last week and [illegible] last year. Estimated receipts for the week are 275,000 bales, against 314,752 last week and 420,225 a year ago. To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 16,793, as compared with 23,464 last year and at Houston 22,461.

New York, Oct. 21.—Cotton futures opened steady. Oct., 8.38; Nov., [illegible]; Dec., 8.48; Jan., 8.60; Feb., 8.40 bid; March, [illegible]; May, 8.42; June, 8.42.

New York, Oct. 21.—Cotton—Spot closed dull. Mid ups, 8.70; mid gulf, 8.96. Sales 700 bales.